

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

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## COUNCIL DECLARED TO HAVE ASSIGNED THRACE TO GREECE

Reservation, However, Included  
by Ambassadors That Turks  
Shall Be in Control of the  
Sacred Places in Adrianople

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Council of Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers held two meetings today at which Mr. Lloyd George was present, but no report of the proceedings has been issued. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns authoritatively, however, that Thrace has now been definitely assigned to Greece with the reservation that arrangements will be made to leave the Turks in control of the sacred places in Adrianople. It is also likely that Smyrna will be placed under Greek control.

It is further authoritatively learned that the Council of the League of Nations will meet in Paris on March 12, to nominate a commission to proceed to Russia. Mr. Lloyd George, it is understood, has made representations to the council regarding the desirability of the commission being accompanied by press representatives, and there seems no doubt that this will be agreed to. Whether or not, however, journalists will be actually attached to the commission or provided with individual passports and safe conducts, is unknown. Obviously in the latter case, their numbers would not need to be limited as they would be in the former.

### Fall of Turkish Cabinet Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The fall of the Turkish Government is reported in a Reuter Constantinople message, dated Tuesday. The Sultan has summoned Marshal Izzet Pasha to form a new Cabinet. The news was also received in London today that the Turks in Asia Minor threatened forcibly to prevent the British moving troops from Ismid, 53 miles east of Constantinople.

Following the arrival of British cruisers and infantry reinforcements, the Turkish commander and War Minister at Constantinople were notified that force would be used if the allied orders were not complied with, the Turks then giving way.

### Question of Hungarian Peace Discussed

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Supreme Council yesterday discussed the question of peace with Hungary, says The Times. The morning, and considerable difference in opinion arose among the delegates, mainly in consequence of the Italian suggestion that the frontiers assigned by the general treaty of peace to Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Jugoslavia should be revised in favor of the Magyars.

"This suggestion seems to have received some support from the British representatives," the newspaper adds, "but to have been opposed by the French, who do not favor the idea of throwing an important part of the general peace pact into the melting pot. Consequently a situation resembling a deadlock has been reached. It seems improbable that it can speedily be improved, since Mr. Nitti, the Italian Premier, is leaving London today, while Mr. Millerand, the French Prime Minister, is not likely to return to London until matters have progressed sufficiently to enable him to sanction a decision which may have been prepared with the approval of the other French delegates."

## AMERICAN OBSERVERS NOT WITHDRAWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reports from Paris that the United States is contemplating withdrawal of its representatives who have been acting as unofficial observers to keep the United States Government informed of the work of the reparations and other commissions provided for by the Versailles Treaty have been denied at the State Department. Some of the observers are returning for personal reasons, it was said.

A representative of the department, Hugh R. Wilson, who was recently attached to the Bureau of Latin-American Affairs, left on Wednesday for Germany, where he will observe the investigation of the reparations commission into the economic conditions of that country.

Until the United States ratifies the Treaty, no formal participation in the work of enforcing it will be authorized.

## STANDARD OIL EARNS 82.69 PER CENT NET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana reported yesterday net earnings of \$24,694,416 for 1919, which after the subtraction of reserve for federal taxes, left net profits of \$24,897,792, which in turn is equivalent to 82.69 per cent on the capital stock of \$30,000,000. Dividends paid amounted to \$7,290,000 leaving surplus for the year of \$17,607,792. This added to the previous surplus of \$87,509,465, makes a total surplus at present of \$105,117,257.

## ATTEMPT TO REPEAL VOLSTEAD ACT FAILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The wets in the House of Representatives seem to have adopted the policy of making regular attempts to bring about a repeal of prohibition. Almost every day, under one guise or another, some motion to that effect is made. Whether they hope to catch the prohibition supporters napping or to wear them out with their persistence is not apparent, but at any rate they make small headway.

Yesterday's effort was in the form of a proposed amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation measure, offered by John J. Eagan (D.), Representative from New Jersey, which would repeal the Volstead act. A point of order was made against it, the same procedure as has been applied to other attempts of the wets to interfere with such legislation, but Speaker Frederick H. Gillett overruled the motion and it went to a vote. The amendment and a proposed elimination from the bill of an appropriation of \$4,500,000, also offered by Mr. Eagan, were defeated on a roll call, the vote being 254 to 86 against the measure.

### Action in Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State of New Jersey, through its Attorney-General, Thomas R. McCran, yesterday filed in the United States Supreme Court its suit seeking to have the Constitutional Prohibition Amendment declared null and void, and to prevent enforcement of the Volstead Act. Joseph A. Lanigan, assistant state Attorney-General, has asked for an early hearing of the petition, which is directed against A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney-General, and Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

On the motion of W. L. Friserson, assistant Attorney-General, the court definitely fixed next Monday for hearing arguments in the Rhode Island case as well as in appeals from Kentucky and Massachusetts involving validity of the Prohibition Amendment.

## BRITAIN'S VIEWS ON THE ADRIATIC

Washington State Department  
Gives Out Text of Foreign  
Office Telegram to Supreme  
Council Representative in Paris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—New light is thrown on the negotiations concerning the Adriatic problem by the telegram which Earl Curzon of Kedleston, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, sent to Sir Eyre Crowe, British representative at the Supreme Council, on December 8, 1919, the day before the first agreement was signed. This telegram was given out by the State Department here yesterday.

"Foreign Office, December 8, 1919. 'This afternoon I had a long conversation with Mr. Scialoja the Italian Ambassador. I said I understood that Mr. Clemenceau had already given the former some idea of the communication which the allied powers were about to take to the Italian Government concerning the Adriatic. Mr. Scialoja said it had only been in general terms, and he had not been made aware that such a note was to be definitely presented. I then gave him a general outline of its contents without referring to the text. I said that His Majesty's government were in general agreement with the position taken up, and that we earnestly hoped that the Italian Government might find in it a solution of the difficulty. The Minister raised two main objections: (1) That it was a mere reiteration of the Wilsonian position, and made no concession to the Italian point of view about Fiume. (2) That while safeguarding the strategic position of Italy in the north of the Adriatic, yet, by leaving both Sebenico and Cattaro in the hands of the Yugoslavians, it exposed the entire central and southern Adriatic flank of Italy to attack. Italy claimed neither of those ports for herself, but did claim that both, or at least Sebenico, should be demilitarized."

"On the question of presentation of the note I urged that a reply was due from the allied powers to the proposal of Mr. Tittoni that this was a necessary stage in the discussion, and that if no statement of the views of the powers were made, no solution would ever be reached. I did not see how such a solution could be attained by Mr. Scialoja visiting first one capital and then another and making proposals which might be accepted in one place and rejected or modified in another. Surely the matter ought to be brought to a head by a definition of the issues. Mr. Scialoja did not contest these arguments but pledged, (1) that the note, if presented, should not be announced or published, for the reason that public opinion in Italy would at once regard it as an ultimatum and would demand to know the contents, with results that might be disastrous; (2) that his government should be at liberty to reply; (3) that this should not therefore be regarded as the last word in the controversy. I promised to transmit these views to Paris. You are at liberty to sign and to join in the presentation of the note on these conditions; if your colleagues disagree, you should abstain."

"The Hittchock substitute was defeated and the amended Lodge reservation was then adopted. When the next reservation was called up, Medill McCormick (R.), Senator from Illinois, an 'irreconcilable,' accused Senator Lodge of not acting in good faith.

The Senator from Massachusetts replied: 'The bi-partisan conference was an honest effort to try and bring about an agreement that would enable us to ratify the Treaty with reservations. There was no attempt to deceive anybody. As far as its being a waste of time is concerned, it seemed to me that the most important thing was to try to dispose of the Treaty. If it can't be ratified here, let's get it settled and sent it back to where it came from. But I don't think the time will have been wasted if we get final ratification or final disposition of it and then take it away as an obstruction to public business. I offered these modifications in good faith. It never occurred to me that the Democrats would oppose them.'

## LODGE SHANTUNG CLAUSE ADOPTED

Senators Approve, 48 to 21, After  
Mention of China and Japan  
Is Removed—Article X Com-  
promise in President's Hands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Party lines broke down completely yesterday, when an effort was made to secure a ratification of the Treaty by the Senate. Two reservations were adopted, one of them the much-discussed Shantung reservation, and at the same time a final proposal for a compromise on a reservation to Article X, the chief stumbling block to ratification, was submitted to President Wilson by the Democratic leaders of the Senate, who had received it from Senator Lodge. The proposed compromise is now in the hands of the President, and upon his decision may rest the fate of the Treaty.

Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, declared in the course of debate that the Treaty was falling by the wayside, and in this pessimistic opinion, Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, Administration representative, concurred.

The Senate readopted the original Lodge reservation on Shantung, amended to eliminate mention of China or Japan, the vote being 48 to 21, 10 Democrats voting for it.

Break in Party Lines  
The great break in party alignment came when the reservation placing the American representatives in the League council and assembly and on the various bureaus and commissions created by the Treaty under the control of Congress was brought up. Senator Lodge offering the modification agreed upon by the bipartisan conference.

It was opposed immediately by Senator Hitchcock, whereupon Senator Lodge and Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, announced that the reservation had been written by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, and proposed in conference by Senator Hitchcock. Since the Democrats would not support the reservations agreed on by the bipartisan conference, Senator Lodge said that he would propose only two modifications, and those of great importance. This was the signal for mild reservationists to desert the Republican leader. Joining with the Democrats, they voted for the substitute, which was adopted in place of the original Lodge reservation.

The compromise which was submitted to the President at the suggestion of the mild reservationists reads as follows: "The United States assumes no obligation to preserve by its military or naval forces, by economic boycott, diplomatic means, or financial or commercial pressure, the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country under the provisions of Article X, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any other article of the Treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, which, under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war, shall, by act or joint resolution so provide."

Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, took the compromise to the White House and left it with Joseph P. Tumulty, private secretary to President Wilson, reporting to his colleagues that the President would let them know whether it was acceptable.

### Shantung Reservation Adopted

When the reservation on Shantung was taken up, Senator Lodge moved that it be amended by striking out the reference to China and Japan. Only two senators, James Reed (D.), of Missouri, and Howard Sutherland (R.) of West Virginia, voted against it.

Senator Hitchcock sought to have a substitute reservation adopted as follows: "That, in advising and in consenting to the ratification of said Treaty, the United States understands that the German rights and interests recognized by Germany in favor of Japan are to be returned by Japan to China at the termination of the present war by the adoption of this Treaty as provided in the exchange of notes between the Japanese and Chinese governments of May 25, 1915."

The Hitchcock substitute was defeated and the amended Lodge reservation was then adopted. When the next reservation was called up, Medill McCormick (R.), Senator from Illinois, an 'irreconcilable,' accused Senator Lodge of not acting in good faith.

The Senator from Massachusetts replied: 'The bi-partisan conference was an honest effort to try and bring about an agreement that would enable us to ratify the Treaty with reservations. There was no attempt to deceive anybody. As far as its being a waste of time is concerned, it seemed to me that the most important thing was to try to dispose of the Treaty. If it can't be ratified here, let's get it settled and sent it back to where it came from. But I don't think the time will have been wasted if we get final ratification or final disposition of it and then take it away as an obstruction to public business. I offered these modifications in good faith. It never occurred to me that the Democrats would oppose them.'

The proposal to secure a limit of two years for private possession at one time was referred to the executive after a long discussion.

## NEED FOR GUARANTEE OF FULL REPARATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—It is reported here that an important economic manifesto has been drawn up in London, which sets forth the necessity of reconstituting Germany and Russia. The result of the circulation of this report has been a strong protest in advance in France against any proclamation which tends to lessen French securities and reparations.

It is pointed out that the new British view, which is said to be held in some American circles also, is that it is essential for Europe as a whole to have the Allies' former enemies from falling into financial chaos. French publicists cannot accept this wider view and demand that, before anything is done in this direction, full reparations must be guaranteed and territorial security safeguarded by a definite military pact.

## DISPOSITION OF GERMAN VESSELS

Text of Alleged Agreement Between Mr. Wilson and British Premier Concerning Merchant Ships Is Published in Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—A Paris evening paper has published the text of an alleged agreement between President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, as signed in May of last year. It concerns German merchant ships. The Reparations Committee is, according to its terms, to draw up a list of such ships, and to outline the measures to be taken to assure the various governments the right of possession of the vessels captured during the war.

In a case where the tonnage seized by the government is in excess of its losses, that government will present no further demand for German vessels which are poor. Where the number is insufficient, the government will have a claim to enemy vessels surrendered in accordance with the Treaty. These will be distributed category by category and on a pro rata basis.

When a state acquires more ships than it has lost, the surplus will be valued and the state obliged to put the value of the credit to Germany. Two months after the Reparations Committee has drawn up the necessary lists, it will proceed to a repatriation of the ships, with the exception of those already captured by the different governments. There is included a phrase which gives power to the commission to adopt any other procedure which may be considered just. Naturally France, whose direct captures were small, protests that she is a sufferer by this arrangement, which, she claims, is profitable to the United States and the other allies.

It is declared that Etienne Clementel, who was, at the time the agreement is reported to have been signed, Minister of Commerce, vigorously protested to Mr. Clemenceau. But the same evening Mr. Clemenceau accepted the basis of his agreement and signed with Mr. Wilson a memorandum recognizing the Anglo-American treaty. In November Louis Loucheur, in return for a promise of coal, further abandoned the French claims.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA'S BONE-DRY MOVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
VANCOUVER, British Columbia—By unanimous vote the delegates at the sixth annual convention of the People's Prohibition Association of British Columbia, which is being held here, decided in favor of petitioning the provincial government to take steps to bring about a bone-dry condition in this Province. Under legislation passed at Ottawa a province can stop the importation of liquor by passing a referendum in favor of so doing and the executive committee received definite instructions to take the necessary action at the earliest possible moment. An amendment favoring the referring of the question to the executive for decision was withdrawn after the sentiment of delegates was found to be overwhelmingly against such a course.

There are 400 delegates present and the great majority are in a fighting mood, not content to rest or temporize until the bone dry condition is reached. The goal set by the convention is expected to be reached by September. The plebiscite will be demanded for July and if it carries the necessary legislation to suppress the importation of liquor must come into effect within three months.

William Savage, a Vancouver lawyer, was elected president of the association for the ensuing year. He has long been prominent in the prohibition movement and has been the legal adviser to the association delegates, having approved a number of amendments to the prohibition act. These include limiting medical prescriptions to 50 per month per doctor.

The proposal to secure a limit of two years for private possession at one time was referred to the executive after a long discussion.

## FRENCH TRAFFIC NOT YET NORMAL

Although Railway Strike Is Over,  
Full Service Is Not Resumed  
—Firmness of the Premier  
Creates Favorable Impression

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Although the railway strike is over, traffic is by no means completely resumed. The stations, for example, are encumbered with goods, which must be taken care of, while many engines were abandoned where they stood and have to be brought in. Considerable work, therefore, lies before the companies in the matter of organization, before it will be possible with safety to run a normal service. The men, however, have gone back. The agitators who were arrested are to be kept under a political régime in prison.

Alexander Millerand, the French Premier, who will not return immediately to London, created an excellent impression in the Chamber by his firmness and moderation in the face of appeals for repressive measures by Leon Daudet, a Royalist member, and editor of the "Action Francaise." Mr. Daudet was greeted by the Socialists with the cry of "assassin of Jaures." Mr. Millerand declared that he had put himself at the disposition of both parties and that he now intended to deposit a bill which would give full rights of association and rights of civil possession to the trade unions. This measure is welcomed by all parties, because to extend the rights of possession will give the unions fuller responsibility and also make them amenable to law in case of any rupture of contracts.

The food restrictions are to remain in effect and may be added to, the question of reestablishing bread wards being under consideration. Not only are train fares raised, but the municipal council is discussing a considerable increase in street car and electric train fares, while taxi drivers are demanding that their charges shall be doubled.

## FARMERS PARTY IS DEFINITELY FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A new party in Canadian politics has been brought into being by the definite formation of the Farmers Party, having its own organization with its own whip. The leader of the new party is the Hon. T. A. Crerar, former Minister of Agriculture, who resigned from the Unionist Government in the last session of Parliament, owing to the government's budget proposals. He has, since the rising of the House last autumn, been conducting a campaign from coast to coast in the interests of the Farmers Party.

Included in the party is Dr. Michael Clarke, an out-and-out free trader and one of the most brilliant men in the House of Commons, who was offered a portfolio by Sir Robert Borden on the formation of the Unionist Government.

Dr. Levi Thompson has been appointed whip of the Farmers Party in the House.

## COMMUNIST SURRENDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Dr. S. A. Koppnagle, a member of the Communist Party, who was active in debate on the formation of the party and later died organizing work for it, has given himself up here in answer to his indictment with other party members on charges of conspiracy to overthrow the government. He furnished bonds of \$10,000.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## MARSHAL FOCH AND HIS TRIP TO WARSAW

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—In spite of a statement to the contrary, it is reliably understood that Marshal Foch is proceeding to Warsaw. He is expected in the Polish capital at an early date, not, however, to prepare an offensive against the Bolsheviks, as has been suggested, but to occupy himself with technical questions with the French military mission which is already there, and perhaps to help by his advice in the establishment of a regular Polish army on the Vistula.

## JOSEPH CAILLAUX'S TRIAL IS RESUMED

Procureur Takes Up Interrogation and James Minotto, With Whom Defendant Had Relations, Is Again in Question

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—It is now the turn of the procureur general, Theodore Lescouvé, to take up the interrogation of Joseph Caillaux, former French Premier, who is on trial before the Senate, constituted as a high court, on charges of treasonable relations with Germany during the war. Very much the same ground was covered in the examination by the president of the court, Leon Bourgeois, but the red-robed procureur was much more hostile.

James Minotto, with whom in America, Mr. Caillaux had certain relations, was again in question. Mr. Lescouvé suggested that Mr. Caillaux knew that he was born in Berlin of an Austrian father and a German mother, but Mr. Caillaux replied that Mr. Minotto was recommended to him by the United States Ambassador in Brazil. In an American inquiry into German propaganda in the United States set out in 3000 pages, Mr. Minotto figures as the author of a report to the governors of the Bank of France. Incidentally Mr. Caillaux pointed out that Mr. Baker in his deposition ranged Mr. Caillaux quite incorrectly with the Socialists. It is incontestable that Mr. Minotto was a German agent, remarked Mr. Lescouvé.

Questions were put about the Lipscher affair and Mr. Caillaux was asked why the propositions of peace contained in certain letters were not made known to the government. Mr. Caillaux replied: "I submitted the correspondence to Aristide Briand. If I had wished to hide it I could have burnt it."

Mr. Caillaux considered it perfectly natural that he should have a strong box at Florence in the name of his wife. The interrogatory is continuing on the relations with Bolo Pasha and Peter Lenoir. The first time that the public will be excluded from the proceedings is when Mr. Caillaux explains his conversation with Lord Bertie, former Ambassador of England at Paris.

It is understood, in view of another conference having been arranged, that the transport workers' federation will probably defer definite action until next week.

## BRITISH TRANSPORT WORKERS TO CONFER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—An official statement issued last night by the Labor Ministry, with reference to the threatened stoppage of work of the road transport workers, announces that the ministry had been approached by the parties to dispute and that interviews with representatives of both sides had taken place. The ministry, it is stated, has invited the joint industrial council to hold further meetings early next week.

It is understood, in view of another conference having been arranged, that the transport workers' federation will probably defer definite action until next week.

Special Articles—  
The Old Man: The Human Sunflower.....  
Perns in Winter.....  
A Forgotten Guide Book.....  
A Motion Picture Forum.....  
Rousseau's League of Nations.....  
London's City Companies.....  
Sporting.....  
Stanford Has Won the Title.....  
Sunderland Closes Up on the Leaders.....  
The Household Page.....  
Comfort and Beauty in a Dressing Room.....  
My Lady of the Scarf.....  
The Home Forum.....  
The Availability of Good Goldsmith's Love of Children.....

## MORE MASSACRES OF CHRISTIANS BY TURKS REPORTED

Armenians and Greeks Are Being  
Slaughtered at Rodosto on Sea  
of Marmora. According to an  
Official Message From Athens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Armenians and Greeks are being massacred by the Turks at Rodosto on the Sea of Marmora, 60 miles north-east of Gallipoli, according to an official cable message received yesterday from Athens reporting telegraphic advices from Xanthi. The French Governor of Dedeagatch, a port in Thrace on the Aegean Sea, has left hurriedly for Enos, an Aegean seaport northwest of Gallipoli, which is the headquarters of the party of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the Turkish "nationalist" leader whose followers are carrying on a campaign of terror throughout the country.

A report from Constantinople states that the Turkish Senate has adopted a motion asking that the Cabinet of Ferid Pasha be impeached, and also that investigations are being started. The investigations, the advices stated, have created considerable stir in the entourage of the former Grand Vizier. One of the members of the Ferid Cabinet, as a result of statements published in the press, is quoted as having declared he is astonished to see senators bringing accusations against the government, which has wished to deal severely with the persons responsible for the orders issued at Xanthi while they make no attempt to punish the crimes at present existing, which are a stigma to civilization.

A delegation from 18 villages situated near the frontier of the Gumuldjine district in Thrace has presented to the French military authorities a written protest against Bulgarian domination.

Inquiries at the State Department yesterday about the relation of the United States to the negotiation of the Turkish treaty, which it is announced in London will be presented to the Turks on March 22, were met by the statement that the United States has not so far formulated its policy. It was not known, officials said, whether the United States would sign the treaty or protest any of its provisions.

## Stephen Lauzanne's Views

Editor of the "Matin" Warns France  
of Growing Cloud in America

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PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Stephen Lauzanne, editor of the "Matin," in a dispatch from London, warns France of the unfavorable results in America as well as in other friendly countries of French insistence upon maintaining the Turkish Government in Constantinople. He writes:

"Slowly but surely the cloud grows in America. All dispatches, official and private, received today from the United States are unanimous. The American public opinion is indignant at the solution of Constantinople's problem. The American public cannot understand this tenacious affection of Europe, and above all of France, for the rotten régime called the Turkish Government. American public opinion without party distinction demands that the Bosphorus be freed of the band of puppets and thieves who up to the present has reigned over the Turkish people."

### President Wilson's "Dexterity"

"However, President Wilson, who each day recovers his health, also recovers his political dexterity, which was his principal if not his only virtue. He knows that the Treaty of Versailles is unpopular and that the Senate will not ratify it. He seeks only an occasion to put it back in his pocket. He tried to find this pretext the other day in the Adriatic affair. But what a windfall for him if the Allies give him a good motive, both popular and worthy. And what motive more worthy and more popular in America than the maintenance in Constantinople of the scorned Sultan and of the abhorrent government of murderers and traffickers? We can already see in action the redoubtable White House typewriter. It is announced it is about to get to work again. And what is more grave, what will come out of it will have the approval of more than 100,000,000 Americans."

### English Opinion Dissatisfied

"Let us sum up all the sides this question has for France. English public opinion is dissatisfied with us from reasons of dignity and sentiment. American public opinion is dissatisfied with us for reasons moral and religious. Italy is dissatisfied with us for reasons of policy and of commerce. Greece is dissatisfied with us and Venizelos has said: 'I cannot understand a policy which consists in taking the part of enemies against friends.' We satisfy, I suppose, a certain conservatism, present or future, for the exploitation of railroads and tobacco. We satisfy also certain writers and artists who cannot imagine a sunset at the Golden Horn without the palace of the Sultan."

"Getting to the bottom of the matter, we, the champions of the right of civilization or morality, support at the dagger's point, against the advice of



all our allies and friends, a régime the most antiquated, the most corrupt, the most immoral which Europe has ever known, a régime which in 1914, when we were fighting for our life, tried to stick a knife in our back.

"This is not what one would call a pretty performance."

### Mr. Morgenthau's Position

Former Ambassador Denounces Turk, Urges American Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"Too late," was the topic of several speakers at a banquet given at Hotel Biltmore last night by the Near East Relief Committee in aid of its New York City campaign for \$2,000,000 to relieve hunger in the Near East.

For the first time since the proposed Near Eastern settlement was reported from London, Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey, expressed his opinion on that settlement. He said:

"If the allied premiers had studied the psychology of the Turk as we have in Turkey, they would not be deciding the near eastern question as they are now. Turkey deliberately murdered every member of the Armenian Parliament and more than 1,000,000 Armenians. Are we going to condone this crime and make ourselves accessories after the murder? I do not think we would if we knew all the facts. Great Britain and France are not entirely to blame. They offered America the privilege of taking the mandate and we side-stepped it. We must therefore share responsibility. Turkey does not know what justice is. There is not a Turkish judge who would not accept a bribe. The Turk will not believe a Christian under oath, nor a Jew. And we should not forget that apparently the Greeks also are again to be exposed to Turkish government."

**Armenians Being Punished**

"The fate of Armenia was sealed because they helped Russia. The 170,000,000 people of Russia had been condemned to lie prostrate because the Turks and Germans could strangle them by closing the Dardanelles. And now, while the Russians are unable to make themselves heard, the fate of Turkey is settled. If we leave the Dardanelles and Constantinople in Turkish hands we are again to expose Russia to the danger of being made a landlocked nation, unable to join western civilization."

"It is all really a question between occidental and oriental civilization. If we allow the most important strategic point to remain in oriental hands we are going to expose the world to a continuation of the world war. It has not ended yet, and it did not begin in 1914, but in 1912, when the Balkan dispute arose. If we do not show full sympathy for the Armenians, the Greeks and all the smaller nations, then the war has been fought in vain. There are just as many English and French who feel as we do. If we allow this crime to go unpunished, then millions of Jews will be murdered in the next few years, because Turkey is about to establish the right of a nation to rid itself of alien citizens, if she goes unpunished."

### Turk Carrying Out Threat

"The latest news tells of massacres in Rodosto within reach of the English fleet. The Turk is at work carrying out his threat to annihilate all Christians within his reach. The Turk knows when you are serious with him. If you are in earnest he obeys. If you hesitate he does not. The Allies are now indicating to Turkey that their threats will never be carried out. Unless America contributes generously to this cause the Europeans will follow the path of least resistance and leave Turkey in full power."

"It is ridiculous for Lloyd George to say that Turkey has been reduced to 6,000,000, because there are not more than 5,000,000."

"We are powerless to do anything politically. But America, and not England or France, is really on trial. Are we altruistic and charitable, as we pretend, or are we merely materialists?"

The guests of honor were the ambassadors, ministers and representatives of Poland, Armenia, Greece, the Serbs, the Croats, the Slovenes, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Lithuania. Dr. James L. Barton, chairman of the committee, said there was no politics when starving human beings were concerned or when they were succumbing to an overruling monster. If America failed to respond to Armenia's call, America became a partner of the evil forces that were striving to drive those people from the face of the earth.

### Turk in Europe Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—In the name of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches the executive committee of that organization has sent a resolution to President Wilson urging him "to use his influence to secure the termination of the independent, political rule of the Turk in Europe and also to secure the independence of Armenia."

### WOMAN ELECTED TO DUTCH UPPER HOUSE

THE HAGUE, Holland (Tuesday).—Mrs. Porthuis Smit, a Socialist, will be the first woman member of the Upper House of the Dutch Parliament, having been elected to that office by the North Holland Provincial Legislature at Haarlem today. Women have for some time held seats in the second Chamber.

### WOMEN CAN GO ON BALLOT

BISMARCK, North Dakota.—Women are entitled to a place on the ballot for the North Dakota preferential primary on March 16, under unanimous opinion by the State Supreme Court.

## GRAINCORPORATION WORK IS REVIEWED

President Barnes, in Letter to Senator Hitchcock, Tells of Great Volume of Business—Personnel Is Commended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Fifteen executives in the United States Grain Corporation receive annual salaries of \$25,000 each, but only since July 1, 1919, it was disclosed yesterday in a letter written to Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, by Julius H. Barnes, president of the corporation. Mr. Barnes and Edwin P. Shattuck, general counsel, still give their services without compensation.

Mr. Barnes said the executives were experienced men who gave their services free for more than six months after the armistice was signed, and in view of the fact that profits of the business corporation since its inception have been more than \$7,000,000,000, he did not think payment for salaries now could be challenged as excessive. His letter follows:

"With the exception of the secretary, every man on the list has served from August, 1917, and until July 1 last without any remuneration."

"With the exception of Mr. Shattuck, they are all men of experience in the grain trade, and sacrificed their private interests in grain holding in order to enter this government service. For six months after the armistice they continued to serve and sacrificed the opportunity to resume their abandoned business connections. In April last, on the cable request of the President to continue in service, administering the war pledge guarantee, and against their own personal inclinations and personal interests, I urged them to remain another year in service to discharge that guarantee. I invite comparison of this record of government service with some of the other volunteer boards that demobilized so quickly after the armistice."

"In order that you may have some idea of the magnitude of the commercial operations conducted by the grain corporation during its 2½ years, its total purchases of food commodities have amounted in that time to \$3,653,000,000; its total sales \$3,540,000,000, or a total turnover of \$7,193,000,000."

"Its operating expense bears a relation of .76 of 1 per cent. The highest number of employees required in the total nationwide organization was 1196, the lowest, as of today, 863."

The list of \$25,000 a year men is as follows: Edward H. Fleisch, New York; treasurer, George S. Jackson, Baltimore; Maryland; H. B. Jackson, Chicago; E. F. Newing, Galveston, Texas; D. E. Carry, Minneapolis, Minnesota; F. F. Plazek, Kansas City, Missouri; C. B. Cox, New Orleans, Louisiana; Watson S. Moore, New York; Charles T. Neal, Omaha, Nebraska; H. D. Irwin, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; M. H. Houser, Portland, Oregon; Bert H. Lang, St. Louis, Missouri; W. A. Starr, San Francisco, California; Charles Kennedy, Buffalo, New York; and P. H. Ginder, Duluth, Minnesota. A. W. Frick, New York, secretary of the corporation, receives \$12,000 a year.

### SECRET MOBILIZATION REPORTED IN HUNGARY

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Alexander Vaida-Voevod, Premier of Rumania, in an interview printed in The Pall Mall Gazette today regarding the appointment of Admiral Horthy as regent of Hungary, is quoted as follows:

"The new Hungarian regent will try in every possible way to effect a restoration of the dynasty with Charles as King. Under Horthy's direction the Allied Supreme Council will, at a ripe moment, be flouted and a kingdom established."

"The Hungarians believe the Allies are too weary to take serious action. There has been a secret mobilization in Hungary of all men between the ages of 18 and 26. Arms have been obtained in Austria and efforts made to obtain munitions in Warsaw."

Mr. Vaida-Voevod also says the former Emperor will soon be named as King if the plan to restore the Emperor fails.

### TRANSIT MAN "PAID HIMSELF FOR ADVICE"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—For services as financial managers and transfer agents, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company has paid \$500,000 to August Belmont & Co., according to testimony before the Board of Estimate. During the time covered by this figure Mr. Belmont was drawing a salary as president, and F. H. la Guardia, president of the board in Mayor Hylan's absence, said the vouchers presented in evidence convinced him that Mr. Belmont "paid himself to advise himself on financial matters."

### PROSECUTION SCORES IN NEWBERRY TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan.—Effort of the defense to inject a denial of the testimony of Chase S. Osborn, former Governor of Michigan, that he was offered the nomination for United States Senator for the sum of \$150,000 was blocked by the government attorneys at the Newberry election trial yesterday. Constantine Daniels, who Mr. Osborn said made him the offer, was on the witness stand when the

government objected. The court sustained the objection and Mr. Daniels was excused.

George S. Miller, editor of The Detroit News, was the first witness called by the defense. He told of an acquaintance with Senator Newberry and testified that he believed the Senator's motives in entering the race were innocent. The defense tried to introduce letters which passed between Mr. Newberry and Mr. Miller, but was stopped by objections. Fourteen character witnesses were also called.

Judge Sessions during the morning session overruled all motions made by various attorneys for respondents to dismiss the charges against them.

### FARMERS VOTE FOR LARGE PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Farmers of the country, organized in the rapidly-rising farm bureau movement, placed themselves vigorously on record here yesterday for the largest possible production, and called on Labor to join in the same service at this hour of the world's great need. This section of the resolutions, adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation, following its permanent organization, declared the practical farmers' view as follows:

"The world war resulted in a great waste of human labor. Increased production is essential to national well-being. We stand for higher individual efficiency, and believe that every citizen, regardless of his station in life, should have opened to him every incentive for the development of his full power. Therefore, we condemn any system or practice which tends to set up the mediocre man as the standard in any group, and hereby declare that it is un-American to fix by rule or law the accomplishment limitation of any men or women within our gates."

The Federation declared the strike no longer justifiable and in favor of arbitration courts or boards.

### STRONGER SEDITION LAWS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Efforts to strengthen the anti-sedition laws of the United States were characterized yesterday by the National Popular Government League as the same kind of reactionism as that with which England struggled from 1790 to 1831. The insertion of the word "advocates," with regard to force and violence, the league contends, will destroy the legal safeguards to legitimate freedom of speech and the press.

A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States; Judge E. H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation, and Judge K. M. Landis, of the United States Court, were likened in their advocacy of stronger laws against sedition to Loughborough, Braxfield, and Swinton, English jurists of the eighteenth century who were accused of undue severity toward persons with democratic impulses.

### SPECIAL PRIVILEGES TO PACKERS OPPOSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Opposition to pending legislation for control of the packing industry was expressed before the House Agriculture Committee yesterday by Frank T. Fuller, president of the Iowa Packing Company, of Des Moines, who described himself as an independent packer. He said no government commission or official should be given general and broad powers to regulate the packing business, as the result would be to harass the packers, large and small, by a multitude of orders and regulations. Small packers, he said, should be aided by laws abolishing special privileges now enjoyed by the packers as to railroad rates and other facilities. Under Railroad Administration orders, he declared, the Chicago packers have a rate advantage over his concern equal to \$104,000 last year, or 4 per cent of his company's capital stock.

### CONFERENCE HELD ON BOSTON ORCHESTRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Judge Frederick P. Cabot, president of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, yesterday conferred with Arthur Berenson, counsel for 74 members of the orchestra who have joined a union. An answer given by Judge Cabot to representatives of the orchestra members, who seek salary increases, points out that the contracts of a number of members have some years yet to run, and expresses the belief that those contracts will be fully observed. The answer also asserts that the trustees of the orchestra hope to obtain an increase in their endowment so that added income will be available. In such a case, the pay of the orchestra members could be increased.

### SWISS APPROVAL OF ADHERENCE TO LEAGUE

BERNE, Switzerland (Tuesday).—Adherence to the League of Nations by Switzerland was approved by the Swiss National Council today, the vote standing 114 to 55. This decision does not bind this country to enter the League, but constitutes a recommendation for a plebiscite to be held during April or May, in which the people will voice their desires.

### PRESIDENT OF MILITARY MISSION

ROME, Italy (Sunday).—General Zucari has been appointed president of the Italian military mission to Austria. He also will be president of the interallied commission for the execution of the Treaty of St. Germain.

## MR. NITTI REVIEWS POSITION IN EUROPE

Italian Premier Says in Interview Europe Is in Danger of Losing the Hold She Had on World Before Outbreak of the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Europe is in danger of permanently losing the position she held in the world before the outbreak of the world war, says Francis Nitti, the Premier of Italy, in an interview printed by The Manchester Guardian today. He points out that Europe is no longer a creditor, but is on the debit side of the ledger.

Public order in Italy is good, says the Premier, and if that country could get her minimum requirements in coal, foodstuffs and raw material she would be able to reconstitute herself economically. Alluding to the success of a large number of Socialist deputies in the last Italian election, Mr. Nitti says, although the result might make his work more arduous, it would not be disadvantageous to the country, because the present Parliament "is representative of all political currents in Italy, and that is the best safeguard against revolution."

### Hard Work and Moderation

"No attention must be paid to rumors about Bolshevism," he continues. "Hard work and moderation are the slogans of Italy at the present moment."

Only brief allusion to the Adriatic problem is made in the interview.

"We shall find a way out," says the Premier, "and we and the Jugo-Slavs will be friends. Don't magnify this frontier controversy by talking of imperialism. Our persistent demand for the neutralization of the eastern coast of the Adriatic proves the futility of the allegation of imperialism against Italy. Feeling naturally exists over Plume, because the future of some Italians is immediately concerned, but these are really questions of statistics and not of wild ambitions."

### Italy's Adriatic Demands

"What, after all, is Italy demanding in the Adriatic? She wants strips of territory the population of which is less than the Italian casualties in the war. Do not confuse issues by talking of secret treaties. The pact of London was concealed only because of the necessities of the war, and at any rate, those who might complain, are, after all, the Italian people." Alluding to Europe's pre-war status, he said:

"Then she was the most productive region in proportion to her population in the world. Now millions of her producers are unemployed. Germany, which was the focus of European productivity, is paralyzed economically; southeastern Europe and Russia are not only stagnant economically but are in social and political confusion. How can Europe live if half her energies remain suppressed, and how can her energy revive unless the victors and the vanquished realize that they have a common task to accomplish. Think of the danger of putting this huge mass of suffering humanity in movement throughout central and eastern Europe. Here, indeed, there are possibilities of revolution, possibilities which threaten us all. At all costs the tension must be relaxed. How can the vanquished pay indemnities unless their productivity is restored by allocation of raw materials? It is a great thing we are not going to suffocate the Turk, but will help him to his feet like any other ruined people."

Mr. Nitti expresses strong conviction in favor of restoring normal relations with Russia, adding: "There should be no more meddling with the internal affairs of one country by another."

### CORPORATION TAX RULING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Under a special ruling made yesterday

day by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, corporations may file tentative income tax reports and deposit one-fourth of the estimated amount due the government before March 15, and upon application will be given permission to defer a final report until May 15. The difficulty experienced in preparing the reports is given by the commissioner as the reason for extending the time.

### NEED OF SOLDIER BONUS IS DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Capt. Walter W. Burns of Green Point, New York, a former service man, told the House Ways and Means Committee, Tuesday, that he did not want to "hold a club" over the heads of congressmen to get himself a home. Captain Burns was at Chateau Thierry and in other engagements. He came home, got out of the service, and returned to civilian employment. He gave it as his opinion that while many men could have had a little more help with advantage immediately after the war was over, that they do not need it now. Most of them have jobs and can get along on their own exertions.

Captain Burns was the last of several witnesses who appeared before the committee, and the only one who did not ask for help from the government, although it is known that there is a severe division developing in the ranks of the American Legion on this subject.

### PUBLIC DEMAND FOR CENSORSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The State Committee on Motion Pictures developed as a consequence of a growing public opinion, a far-reaching popular demand for improved film standards, said Miss Hilda A. Hedstrom, a worker on the committee, in discussing yesterday the purposes of the committee and its proposed state censorship bill. "The committee came into being as a united movement on the part of state and local organizations, and as a means of concentrating all desires and efforts into one clear and intelligent drive that would not cease until the end was accomplished."

### PERMANENT WOMAN'S BUREAU INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Women of all parties yesterday united in urging before the Senate Finance Committee the importance of establishing a women's bureau in the Department of Labor. The advocates of the bill not only ask for a permanent bureau, but they want the appropriation increased to \$150,000. The existing bureau, created under the war powers of the Secretary of Labor, has been getting along on \$40,000 a year.

### GROWTH OF FIVE CITIES IN DECADE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The third announcement of population statistics of the fourteenth census issued yesterday, includes: Peoria, Illinois, 76,121, an increase of 9171, or 13.7 per cent over 1910. Bloomington, Illinois, 28,638, increase 2870, or 11.1 per cent. Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 45,566, increase 12,755, or 38.9 per cent. Beaumont, Texas, 35,351, increase 14,711, or 71.3 per cent. Bellevue, Kentucky, 7379, increase 696, or 10.4 per cent.

### FINNISH CABINET RESIGNS

HELSINGFORS, Finland (Wednesday).—The Finnish Cabinet has resigned. This Ministry was formed on August 18, 1919, with Mr. Vennola as Premier.

## ALLIED DECISION REGARDING TURKEY

British Premier in Lower House Says Peace Conference Will Take Definite Action in Connection With the Armenians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today regarding the massacres of Armenians, Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, said this had been the subject of very anxious consideration at the allied conference, and the conferees had reached a decision which had been communicated to their representatives at Constantinople.

It would not be advisable, added the Premier, to make public at the moment the character of that decision. What would be done regarding it would depend upon the advice to be received from the Turkish capital.

### "Awaiting Advice Now"

"We are awaiting that advice now," continued the Premier, "but I can assure the House that we are fully alive to the gravity of the position and to the need of taking very strong measures to protect minorities so far as can be done in a country of this kind. I hope to be able to make a statement in a very short time, but we are at the present moment awaiting the views of the representatives of all the Allies at Constantinople upon the suggestion which we put forward."

Lord Robert Cecil asked whether the Premier would make a fuller statement on Monday.

### Protection of Minorities

The Premier answered: "That depends largely upon the replies which come and on the action which is taken. It may be inadvisable, if action is being taken, to make any announcement until it becomes manifest to the whole world."

The Premier said that the protection of minorities in Cilicia was in charge of the French and all the Allies were prepared to give the French such support as might be within their power.

Mr. Lloyd George was asked on what date America had definitely refused to accept a mandate for Constantinople and whether America had been consulted concerning the Turkish peace terms. The Premier replied that the United States did not definitely refuse to accept the mandate but had withdrawn from the discussions. The peace terms with Turkey are still under discussion, he added, and the American Government has declined an invitation to be present at the conference.

### NEW SUFFRAGE HOPE IN WEST VIRGINIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CHARLESTON, West Virginia.—Following the woman suffrage defeat through the second tie vote in the Senate on the federal amendment, it was reported that Gov. Jehu C. Cornwell would call a second special session of the Legislature to consider the question. The Governor declined comment on the report. Suffrage leaders say the measure would pass with all members of the Senate voting. Senator Jesse Bloch, favorable to suffrage, is said to be on his way home from California. His vote would give the amendment a majority of one in the Senate. The House voted for the amendment.

### LUNCHROOMS CUT PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—Downtown lunchrooms in Detroit Saturday an-

## Europe In 1920

Reconstruction is already well under way in the lands where the past six years have written one of the most important pages of the world's history. This year offers an opportunity that can scarcely be repeated later.

Let not the reports of unusual difficulties in securing suitable accommodations disturb your plans, for the best that is available in hotels and travel comforts has already been reserved for the patrons of Thos. Cook & Son.

Write us of your tentative plans and for our itineraries throughout Europe.

THOS. COOK & SON, NEW YORK  
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Montreal, Toronto

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Manufacturers of  
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nounced a general reduction in prices due to decreasing costs of foodstuffs. Patrons at the majority of popular-priced cafes found new menu cards. Milk was cut from 10 to 5; wheat cakes from 20 to 15; sandwiches from 20 and 15 to 10 and 15, and porthouse steak from 30 to 25 cents. Retail food prices in Detroit since 1913 have increased 111 per cent, according to a survey conducted by the government Department of Labor Statistics. This is a rate said to be unequalled by any city except St. Louis, Missouri.

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Municipal Expense Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—A reduction in municipal expense due to a decrease in prisoners and juvenile delinquents has resulted from the dry law here, according to official reports, which show that fewer prisoners were lodged last summer than at any time in the past 10 years. Charles E. Burns, superintendent of a workhouse near Cleveland, says that the inmates at the house have fallen off from more than 1000 to less than 400. Judge George Adams, of the Juvenile Court, credits prohibition with a reduction in juvenile crime. Alexander Haddon, Judge of the Probate Court, says he has fewer cases of alcoholics than formerly. As a direct result of prohibition, the Felony Court has been abolished in Cincinnati, thus causing a saving in municipal expense.

### Savings Rapidly Increasing

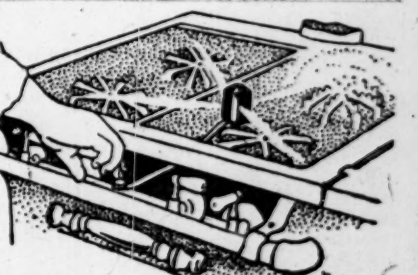
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Prohibition is believed to have been an important factor in the marked increase in the deposits in the savings banks of the state in the past year. The Savings Bank Association announces that deposits advanced \$222,708,832 between January 1, 1919, and January 1, 1920. "Some one who has given free rein to his statistical inclination," said Milton Harrison, executive manager of the association, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "has figures which show that the \$2,000,000,000 liquor bill of this country will be distributed to the benefit of five lines of business in the following order: Savings banks, soft drinks, ice cream, motion pictures and candy. How much of the candy and motion picture money can be diverted into the savings banks constitutes an interesting problem for savings bankers. Savings institutions in the State of Pennsylvania increased their deposits from \$295,908,917 in 1918 to \$314,256,637 in 1919, and it is interesting to note that the number of depositors has decreased in the same period from 538,878 to 537,724. Savings banks in Minneapolis increased their deposits from \$23,000,000 in 1918 to \$43,000,000 in 1919."

## MR. STRAUSS QUILTS THE RESERVE BOARD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Albert Strauss of New York has resigned as a member of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Strauss said he had accepted appointment to the board with the understanding that he would be allowed to retire when his work was finished. He felt, he said, that this time had come. Mr. Strauss was desirous to make it clear that there had been no friction in the board.



ASK YOUR GAS CO. "RUTZ" TOUGH A BUTTON LIGHTS JOE LIGHTER BURNERS WITH THE TOUCH OF A BUTTON MILWAUKEE GAS SPECIALTY CO. 2017 Clyburn St. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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"Clothing for Children that is Different"

Carolyn's We feature a complete line of Vanta garments for babies Children's 204 IRON BLOCK St. (Carolyn and Sherman) 79 Wisconsin Street MILWAUKEE

"Say it with flowers" E. WELKE CO. "The House of Roses" 755 Upper Third Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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QUALITY SILKS AT QUEEMAN'S Exclusive Silk Shop 2d Floor, Plankinton Arcade, Milwaukee

## Grape-Nuts

is distinctive among ready-to-eat cereal foods.

Its granular form induces chewing which helps to bring out its appealing, sweet flavor.

Its satisfying nourishment carries the full goodness of wheat and barley, there's no waste, and Grape-Nuts

### Needs No Sugar

MADE BY POSTUM CEREAL COMPANY, INC.  
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN



## The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!  
Every man is odd.

### The Human Sunflower

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Miguel's huge sun umbrella, with its red and yellow stripes, made a brilliant splash of color on the grayish-white highway. One saw it when upward of a mile distant, and the nearer one approached, the more glaring was the effect, for the landscape seemed bereft of high colors, everything apparently bleached out by the dazzling rays of the sun. Yet there stood Miguel's refreshment cart, drawn up by the side of the road, its dandy umbrella the only protection from the heat of the day.

Miguel, himself, when not lying prone on the sand by the side of his two-wheeled handcart, sat upon a collapsible stool a few paces removed from the umbrella. True, his hat was broad brimmed, with a high peaked crown of straw; but even so, the hat did not protect his face from the sun rays reflected from the hot white sand. Miguel's complexion was not tanned, but burned to a dark, reddish brown, and fine little wrinkles traced intricate patterns all over his face. But his eyes were coal black, shaded with heavy jet lashes, and when he looked at one there seemed to be the concentrated warmth of a hundred sunbeams shining from his eyes.

A hundred yards farther down the road there was a rough-barked palm casting a dark wing of shadow upon the sand, and before one got to Miguel's cart one passed a giant cactus, with forked branches, which afforded ample shade for the refreshment stand.

But Miguel was a human sunflower which thrived best in the full blaze of the sun. He shook his head when one suggested that it would be more suitable for all concerned, did he draw his cart beneath the palm or even under the shelter of the cactus.

"No, señor, the sun for me. You will buy the tortillas, the sweetmeats, perhaps? Here, señor, are the pretty images—of cavaliers, of gamecocks, of bulls. Everything cheap—everything mucho bueno."

Miguel arose and indicated the objects displayed upon his cart—it was a strange and varicolored assortment. There were quaint little carved statues—horsemen molded from clay, both horse and rider cleverly done with careful execution as to saddle, bridle, and the gay serape of the cavalier. The gamecocks, with feathers bristling and highly colored, were done in ferocious poses. There were fans with carved sticks and hand-painted silks; bits of pottery glazed in wonderful hues; and on the framework of the cart were suspended dried peppers, clusters of garlic, and a medley of herbs that had a weird aspect and a penetrating odor.

Miguel did not exert himself in his salesmanship methods. To one who is accustomed to the energetic tactics of the modern sales person, it was a relief to be permitted to rummage through the stock without interference or follow-up suggestions. Miguel, after his salutation and introductory question, relaxed upon his collapsible stool, dropped his long lashes over his expressive eyes, seemingly oblivious to his presence.

It was too hot to tarry at the Mexican stand—several objects were priced, found reasonable, and purchases made. Miguel uttered a faint "Gracias, señor—adios, señor," and settled back upon his stool, apparently relieved to think that we were about to depart.

However, something had happened to a tire which necessitated immediate attention. Miguel watched us, slightly interested at first, but offered no assistance—instead, he seemed to be greatly displeased at the sight of so much energy manifested at his elbow. He picked up his stool and carried it to the farther side of his cart, where his dreaming might not be interrupted by this unprecedented activity in the heat of the day.

At last the tire trouble was remedied and all were thirsty, but there was no water remaining in the canteens. Some one discovered a generously proportioned oya swung from the axle of Miguel's cart. We made our way known to Miguel, doubtful as to his hospitality—but in this we were mistaken.

"Si, señor—help thyself—there will be plenty for all."

The water was surprisingly cool, and Miguel, when he overheard our exclamations of wonder, explained at length how the water seeps through the clay of the oya, evaporates and leaves the surface of the oya cool, which in turn keeps the contents of the jar at a low temperature, even when hung in the direct rays of the sun.

Once more we were about to start on our way, but the creaking of a wagon sounded. Coming down the road we saw a plodding ox and a long-eared donkey hitched to a high-wheeled cart. Already it had passed the giant cactus and even at its slow pace the vehicle would reach Miguel's stand in a few moments. We awaited, under pretense of engine difficulties, the approach of this quaint caravan.

It was Juan and his family bound for the near-by city, where, it was afterward learned, a fiesta was scheduled for the following day. Juan halted his oddly matched team, greeted Miguel in Spanish—the bare-legged children hopped out of the cart and scurried up to the red and yellow striped umbrella. A great chattering, carried on in the swinging lilt of the Spanish, took place. Miguel leisurely

arose from his stool and stood languidly at attention while the children selected the sweetmeats which appealed to their fancy. He accepted their coins with no show of interest, waved his hand in a graceful farewell to Juan and his wife, and sought out his stool again.

"Thank you, Miguel, for the water." We had already expressed our gratitude, but were curious to see if Miguel would arouse himself for another word.

"Ah, si, señor—" The words were sleepily spoken. "The day has been good—I take my siesta now, for there is always the mañana. Adios."

He slipped from his stool to the soft sand, tipped his big sombrero over his nose, and ignored our presence absolutely. A squat, yellowish horned toad crawled from beneath a sparse mesquite bush near by and wriggled slowly toward the prostrate Mexican. It stopped within a few feet of him, lifted itself on its little crooked legs, its tiny horned head moved up and down a few times; then it settled low in the hot sand, quite in sympathy with Miguel, who, like a sunflower, could bask in the sun forever and a day.

We started our engine and proceeded on our way. Nearing the gates of the city, we looked back. The shimmering heat waves quivered over the dun gray of sand and rocks. The slop-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Miguel did not exert himself in his salesmanship methods."

ing abutments of a mesa formed a background, against which the red and yellow stripes of Miguel's sun umbrella made a gorgeous splash. Far down the road a moving speck denoted the approach of another native cart—we wondered if Miguel would be too deep in his siesta to offer his wares again that day.

## A FORGOTTEN GUIDE BOOK

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The eighteenth century delighted in doing things according to rules. With all its gaiety it had a solemnity in its serious moments which the most confirmed uplifter today would in vain imitate. At Bristol there was published in the year 1766 "The Gentleman's Guide in His Tour Through France," by an officer in the Royal Navy "who lately traveled on a principle which he most sincerely recommends to his countrymen, viz., not to spend more money in the country of our natural enemy than is requisite to support with decency the character of an Englishman." This careful young man, who must have had a Scottish ancestry, is most specific in his instructions concerning the proper approach to Paris. His is anything but a sentimental journey. It is a thousand pities that Yorick did not come across him at Calais, for we might then have had another delightful chapter.

His rules are governed by an extreme Anglo-Saxon suspicion of the foreigner and his ways. Thus you are to "take care not to travel without a knife and fork in your pocket, lest you lose your dinner." No explanation is given of this disquieting warning. "Stay no longer at Calais," he says, "than to walk around the ramparts." Again he baffles us by refusing to give the reason. Calais has its points even today; there is an excellent restaurant near the dock, a picturesque grande place, and a charming medieval church. On going toward Paris, "by all means avoid the stage-coach." Once more our curiosity is piqued. Why? But the next rule is more difficult. "Stop six months at Amiens in order to learn a little of the language." With all deference to this thorough young naval officer, six months of Amiens is more than enough. True, there is the cathedral, but meanwhile you are learning the Picardy accent, which is not an introduction to French devotively to be wished. As for the country about Amiens, it is as flat as your hand. In Paris, however, as is only natural, you have more freedom. "You may lodge in the fourth or fifth story without any reflection on your gentility." The attic is, by inference, barred. Having chosen a room, "dine at an ordinary" and "ask your banker to recommend a servant." Banks appear to have been strangely convenient places in the eighteenth century.

By this time you will want to see something of the city. "If you have no acquaintance, apply to the prior of the English convent for one of the monks to accompany you to see the curiosities of the town: to whom you may, if you please, present a small present at parting." Notice the pecuniary precariousness of the guide's occupation. At best he gets but a small present and that only "if you please" to give it to him. All the way across France this naval officer pilots you with similar care. It will not be his fault if you meet with any form of shipwreck on your voyage.

## FERNS IN WINTER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

To those who are acquainted only with the masses of golden-brown bracken in autumn and winter, it will come as a surprise to be informed that there are several species of British ferns which remain fresh and green all the winter through. Perhaps the reason why more attention has not been devoted to fern study is that these plants belong to the class of flowerless ones, such as ferns, the highest in their scale, the fungi, lichens, liverworts, mosses, and seaweeds. These all produce the equivalent of seeds, but the crowning beauty of the plants' floral effort is not present. This omission, if such it can be called, is of great interest to the student of nature, and although a fern does not possess floral organs and structures as in the flowering plants familiar to every one, they have compensations in their beauty of leaf frond and immitable grace.

Whereas the fronds of Bracken may be likened to the leaves of a deciduous tree, dropping at the approach of winter, a few species of ferns may be mentioned which still retain their freshness and greenery when the mantle of winter is thrown over wood and burnish, wall, bridge, rock, hedgebank, and streamlet, where ferns delight to dwell. In a Cornish wood situated upon a sloping hillside, and elsewhere, there may be discovered for the seeking, whole legions of Hartstongue ferns whose leaves, even in the depth of winter, still possess their green leathery texture and richly ornament the otherwise barren surroundings in which they grow.

### Varying Length of Leaf

When growing in the crevices of a dry wall or rock, where several kinds of ferns contrive to secure such nourishment as they require, the Hartstongue frond does not obtain a length of more than a few inches, dwarfed because of its environment, but when thriving amidst the rich undergrowth of a damp wood, as in the Cornish Arcady aforementioned, a frond, or leaf, length reaching three feet may be encountered.

Scopolendrium vulgare, as the Hartstongue is known to natural science, has been discovered in every county in England, as well as many parts of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. It also occurs in the Isle of Man and is particularly plentiful in some parts of the Isle of Wight, amidst the steep recesses of the chimes which are so characteristic of that little island. The Hartstongue fern is an accommodating species and will grow under almost any conditions. It thrives in the sunlight, it revels in the shade.

### Winter Rambles

Our rambles during winter by a streamside where the moorhen graces the waterway and the elegant water vole loves to gambol, where the kingfisher flashes past on unerring wings like unto a feathered meteor, and the little grebe delights to play hide and seek, are made all the more enjoyable because we never pass the old pollarded willow on the opposite side of the stream without paying homage to a fine clump of Polypody ferns which have grown for more than a decade in the rugged headpiece of the tree in question. Whereas the Hartstongue fern consists of an entire frond, or leaf, that of the Polypody, as its name implies, is many-footed, being made up of a number of unequal leaflets radiating from a central stem. This species resembles the Hartstongue in regard to its growth and luxuriance, being regulated by the conditions under which it obtains. Thus a small plant will present itself when found growing in a hard seam of rock, or as it protrudes from the crevices of a dry wall, but if the spores have found anchorage in rich leaf mold, or even in the contorted head of an ancient willow tree, fronds measuring two and a half feet may be produced.

This species is particularly fond of decorating the ridges of old walls, crowning the summit with greenery at all seasons of the year. The Polypody has been discovered almost everywhere in Britain and its adjacent islands. It frequently occurs in large numbers and we have found it very plentiful in various parts of Devonshire. The solitary clump in the old willow in Hertfordshire is always a real joy to us, and as we view the green tufts in winter, the plant shows off its foliage to much greater effect than when, as in summer, it is hidden under a mass of other leaves.

### The Hard Fern

The next subject to claim attention is the so-called Hard Fern, although we are unaware of the exact meaning of the Christian name accorded to this species unless, as is suggested, it may be literally interpreted as Hardy Fern, which it most certainly is.

This fern has two kinds of fronds which might easily mislead the novice into believing that he had discovered two different species of plants. The one type of frond contains fertile spores, the other is barren. Conditions of growth regulate the size of the fronds as in the other ferns already treated of, but in all cases the fertile growths exceed in size those of the barren ones. The Hard Fern grows

in immense numbers on northern moorlands, damp hedgebanks, stream-sides, and shady woods, adding during winter a rich dark coverlet of green to the surroundings frequented. The thick rootstock creeps along the ground, and from the crowns that are formed a large number of tufted fronds are thrown up. It is most interesting to notice that it is the barren fronds that are evergreen, the fertile ones being deciduous and these wither away soon after they have distributed their "seed."

### Species of Splenwort

There is more than one kind of Splenwort which may be sought for on a damp wall during winter, and very handsome this small fern looks when seen peeping from its barren habitat. The Splenworts (wort being an Anglo-Saxon word for plant) all belong to the genus Asplenium and the fronds of all of them are evergreen. The popular English names for the British species may thus be given: Black Maidenhair Splenwort, Scaly Splenwort, Rock Splenwort, Alternate Splenwort, Lanceolate Splenwort, Sea Splenwort, Rue-Leaved Splenwort, Forked Splenwort, Common Maidenhair Splenwort, and Green Splenwort. All these various species are to be found growing on old walls, bridges, arches, rocky stream-sides, castles, old houses, and other buildings. It seems that, being fond of a limy soil, the mortar that is used in the construction of brick and other edifices is welcomed by this and other ferns as a suitable spot in which to anchor themselves, aided, of course, by leaf mold which has been brought into being by decaying vegetation. In some sheltered woods, dingles, and other places where plants are sheltered from frost and snow, several other kinds of ferns may in all probability be discovered, as green in their livery as in the heyday of summer, but most of the remaining species likely to be encountered are deciduous, though, as has been suggested, the influence of situation and climate may have a marked effect upon one and the same species. We have found this to be the case with the handsome male fern and the more delicate lady fern, which in a burst of enthusiasm we transported from their northern home in the bonnie island of Arran to the less accommodating domain of our own garden. Thus in an exposed position of our demesne there are, at the time of writing, brown masses of withered fronds of both of the ferns last mentioned, while in a sheltered corner representatives of the same two species are still fresh and green on this mid-winter's day.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

### The Need Is Confidence

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

My interest has been aroused by a letter in your issue of February 3, signed by Frederick Bayles, urging a longer work day as a remedy for the evils of underproduction and high prices. It is clear from the tone of his letter that he wishes to be fair and reasonable, yet he seems to me to ignore some considerations which invalidate his conclusions.

I have at hand, as I write, the statistical abstract of the United States, published in 1915 by the Department of Commerce, and I have been analyzing Table No. 158, which shows the distribution of the population in 1910 in gainful occupations. This analysis follows:

Population, 10 years of age and over ..... 71,500,000

Engaged in:

1. Production: agriculture, fishing, timber manufacture and mechanical ..... 24,300,000

2. Distribution: transportation ..... 2,600,000

Trade ..... 3,600,000

3. As servants: public, professional, clerical, domestic, and personal ..... 7,600,000

Total employed ..... 38,100,000

Balance unemployed ..... 33,400,000

Of the last item, 7,000,000 are males and the balance females.

Without taking space to argue about these figures, I suggest that the proportion engaged in production is low compared with the total population. I might suggest, too, that there is food for thought in the knowledge that one-third of those in "trade" are in the real estate business.

But what I wanted to say is something more fundamental even than that. It is written that "man shall not live by bread alone," and the hours which may reasonably be required of labor depend not upon the quantity of material things we would like to enjoy. Modern manufacture and many lines of public service require ex-

hausting toil, and to require a long day results in warping the life. True, as the writer says, many misuse their leisure; but that is no reason which justifies society in taking it away from them.

The world is in a critical condition today because it decided a year ago to go back to its old policy of each man for himself, etc. It has been most pathetic to me, the past six months, to notice the almost universal non-chalance with which the man in the street admits that profiteering is general. I have found it to be admitted with almost the implication that one was foolish if he wasn't improving his opportunities. The great curse today is suspicion, lack of confidence, and conditions will not improve until that thought is overcome.

It seems to me that our only hope for early improvement is for employers so frankly and liberally to acquiesce in the demands of the employee for recognition that their suspicions can be dispelled and their loyal cooperation aroused. Noblesse oblige, and when the employers convince their employees that they are placing the common good before their individual wills, the employees will loyally respond.

(Signed) E. A. PATRICK.  
St. Paul, Minnesota, February 6, 1920.

## A MOTION PICTURE FORUM

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The motion picture forum, a development of the open forum meeting, differs from the typical forum meeting only in the respect that a motion picture film is substituted for the lecturer. In the ordinary forum meeting, after a musical program, the lecturer speaks for about an hour on some subject on which he is informed, and afterward answers questions from persons in the audience who may wish certain points made clear, or who have other points of view to express.

Since the motion picture cannot reply to questions, George W. Coleman, originator of the motion picture forum and founder of the Open Forum National Council, gives the audience an opportunity itself to answer the questions raised. The possibilities of the new method of stimulating thought and discussion were demonstrated recently at a motion picture forum in Ford Hall, Boston.

The picture shown was "The Miracle Man," a film which has been widely exhibited and which has created considerable comment. The story, from the play by George M. Cohan, deals with four young people of the under-world—three young men and a girl—and with their reformation through the influence of a remarkable character whom they meet in a small country town. After the film had been shown, Mr. Coleman mentioned briefly a few points which might be considered in framing questions or comments upon it—first, was it wholesome? Was it technically a well-made film? Was the story interesting, true to life, exaggerated? And was the moral lesson what it should have been? Were there any defects?

The volley of questions and comments that followed represented almost every point of view that could be called upon. A young woman, in a carefully expressed opinion, discussed the psychology of the film. A settlement worker told of his views on the film and its lesson. The point of view of religion was brought out in a number of questions dealing with some of the deepest and most fundamental problems of experience.

Nor was the sociological and economic significance neglected for a moment. A young man in the rear of the hall wondered if the film were not propaganda for the continuance of the capitalist system. A moment later he was answered by a man well toward the front.

"The film shows to my mind that environment is a great factor in working reformation," he said. "That is the Socialist point of view—if men and women can be removed from an environment where they are forced to crime, and placed in one where it is not necessary, you have done a great deal for reformation." Another sociological point of view was expressed in the opinion of a young man who felt that nothing much was gained by putting criminals in jail where they would be likely to associate with people who would probably hinder rather than help them.

Women, in particular, considered the story of the film; several thought that the young millionaire who figures in it had been rather unfortunate.

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## ROUSSEAU'S LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In 1761 there was published in England a translation of Jean Jacques Rousseau's "A Project for Perpetual Peace," and it is interesting to turn over the pages of this pamphlet in the light of current discussions. The critic of The Monthly Review, at the time Rousseau's project was published in its English form, has this to say: "A writer who could propose a feasible scheme for this purpose would be the greatest benefactor that ever blessed mankind; and expedients of this sort appear so easy in speculation, that it seems matter of surprise that so desirable an end has not been hitherto effected. The improvement of arts and sciences, which are supposed to polish and refine mankind, seem to have had a quite contrary effect; and lead one to doubt whether the jealousies and rivalries they excite, do not, in fact, counterbalance the advantages they produce."

The kernel of Rousseau's scheme is no less than the constitution of a League of Nations. It is well known, of course, that Rousseau's writings influenced the founders of the American Republic. It is also possible that they have had some effect upon a certain student of American history? Listen to Rousseau and note the parallel with the present plan. "By the first [article of the confederacy to be signed by the powers], the contracting powers shall establish among themselves a perpetual and irrevocable alliance, and shall name the plenipotentiaries to hold a permanent congress in a place appointed, in which all the differences of the contracting parties shall be regulated or determined by arbitration or judgment."

The perpetual alliance is to guarantee the integrity of existing territories in order "suddenly to suppress the source of those contests which are incessantly generating among them." Any ally who breaks the alliance "shall be put to the ban of Europe." Amendments to the constitution of the League may be adopted by a three-fourths majority, but the fundamentals are not to be subject to amendment.

The eighteenth century reviewer points out that there is nothing new in Rousseau's project. Henry IV and his minister, the Duke of Sully, propounded a plan "which is much more full and comprehensive" than this one. On the whole, the reviewer is doubtful of the practicality of the scheme before a great deal of preparatory work has been accomplished. That has now been done and we are about to have an opportunity to see how Rousseau's project will work.

## MR. HOOVER'S GIFT TO HIS UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, California—An important collection of books, pamphlets and data in various forms bearing upon the recent world war, consisting of approximately 80,000 pamphlets and books, has been presented to Leland Stanford Junior University by Herbert C. Hoover. So far as it is known here this is the only university or institution, except the Library of Congress, Washington, District of Columbia, that has undertaken the task of making a comprehensive collection of historical data bearing on the war. The extent and importance of the collection is indicated in a statement by Prof. E. D. Adams, head of the Department of History of Stanford University, who went to Europe to direct the work of collecting the material, in the course of which he says in regard to the work: "We have only made a beginning; the work of collecting will go on for the next twenty-five years."

The collection consists of books, pamphlets, newspapers, and manuscript material bearing on the political, social and economic phases of the war, little effort having been made to gather data on the military operations. Not only are France, Great Britain, Belgium, and Germany being drawn upon for the material, but eastern and southeastern Europe, and North America and South America as well.

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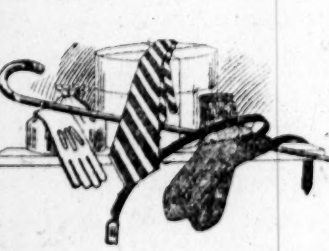


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## MEXICO REPORTS A LABOR EXODUS

Effort Being Made to Prevent Wholesale Desertion of Farms and Industries by Laborers—Use of Military Threatened

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Mexican workers are going to the United States in large numbers, and the exodus is becoming alarming, according to press advices from northern states. Serious danger to numerous industries in that region through non-use, and to large areas of farm land through lack of cultivation, is apprehended.

Jalisco is especially menaced, according to reports, which assert, as a typical instance, that 84 workers have recently left the small village of San Diego de Alejandria. The Department of Labor has issued a statement warning Mexicans to beware of fraudulent contracts, by which, it is alleged, many Mexicans have been swindled in southern United States.

### Effort to Prevent Exodus

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Mexican Government has threatened to prevent by force the exodus of workmen to the United States, according to advices received from Mexico City. Governors of the various states are said to have been notified by the Department of Agriculture that unless they prevented the workmen from leaving, the federal government would use the military to stop emigration.

The workmen are reported to be refusing verbal offers of ranch owners to pay them better wages than they could get in the United States, and to be leaving by the hundreds daily because of the unsettled conditions of the country.

The Mexican Government recently warned the workmen not to leave Mexico, stating that they would receive no protection from the American Government, that justice would be denied them, and that they would become victims of mob violence if they went to the United States.

### Plan to Expel W. O. Jenkins

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—W. O. Jenkins, former United States consular agent at Puebla, whose permission to act in that capacity was recently revoked, is to be expelled from Mexico in consequence of his alleged dealings with rebels, according to insistent reports here. The United States Embassy has handed a new note to the Mexican Foreign Office relative to charges preferred in an interview by Julio Mitchell, prosecutor of the State of Puebla, which involve procedure followed by the embassy during the progress of the Jenkins case.

Mexican consuls throughout the world are advised in a circular just issued at the Foreign Office not to give passports to persons asking permission to travel to Mexico when it is known they are anarchists, Bolsheviks, or radical agitators.

Friedrich Kreinsler, an Austrian who arrived in the Tampico region last December, has been expelled from this country, according to advices from Tampico, on the ground that he had been spreading soviet propaganda in the oil regions.

### Newspaper Man Expelled

LAREDO, Texas.—Gerald Brandon, who has been Mexico correspondent of the Los Angeles Times, was ex-

pelled from Mexico, yesterday as a "pernicious foreigner." He was escorted from Mexico City by two policemen to Nuevo Laredo, and yesterday was escorted across the international bridge to Laredo.

## SOVIET AGENT ON THE WITNESS STAND

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Efforts to show that the United States Government, through its diplomatic agents, aided revolutionary attempts to upset the Soviet Government in Russia were continued yesterday before a Senate committee by Thomas W. Hardwick, former Senator from Georgia, counsel for Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Soviet agent in this country.

D. C. Poole, former American Consul-General at Moscow, was on the stand, and denied that he had taken part in what Senator Hardwick termed "conspiracies under the American flag to blow up bridges."

Mr. Martens acknowledged that he had cabled Livinof, the Russian Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, asking the Soviet Government to take "appropriate action," in case he were deported. He also admitted that he had cabled to Russia that Americans were being "terribly persecuted" here for expressing sympathy with Soviet Russia.

## NEW YORK DAYLIGHT SAVING SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Daylight saving is practically assured to this State, according to an announcement of the National Daylight Association, which says that, even if the state Legislature should repeal the law, Governor Smith will veto the bill. William A. Ferguson, secretary of the association, said that, if the majority rules, the bill will never become a law, and, regardless of the fate of the law, cities and towns in the State will operate on advanced time, beginning the last Sunday in March. Albert Manning, secretary of the Dairymen's League, asserts that the farmer loses an hour a day under the law which, figured at 30 or 40 cents an hour, amounts to \$2,500,000.

## CAPE COD CANAL OPENED TO TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Cape Cod Canal resumed operations yesterday under the Canal Company's control, and 13 steamships and barges loaded with coal were sent through it from the Buzzard's Bay terminus. It was said that about two days would be required to clear up the traffic waiting at the canal entrances. The release of the coal cargoes will do much to relieve the fuel situation in New England. There is a question as to whether the company will continue to keep the canal open.

## AMERICAN CONSULATE AT ZURICH BOMBED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An official report on the bombing of the American consulate at Zurich on Wednesday night was made to the State Department yesterday by Consul-General Keena, who said the building was partially destroyed, but that no one was injured. Mr. Keena said the police attributed the outrage to "anarchistic activities."

The consulate offices are attached to the residence of Alfred W. Donegan, Vice-Consul, and Mr. Keena said no government property had been destroyed.

## CASE IS SUMMED UP AGAINST SOCIALISTS

Counsel for New York Assembly Committee Declares Members of Party Disloyal and Pledged to Destroy the Government

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, New York.—The investigation of the qualifications of the five suspended Socialist assemblymen was continued yesterday by the Judiciary Committee, and the entire session was occupied by Martin Conboy, of counsel.

Mr. Conboy asserted that the Socialist assemblymen did not represent the thousands of voters who elected them to office, but only the small number of dues-paying members of their local, not over 600 people, who were some aliens, some minors and all disloyal.

He concluded by expressing his conviction that the members of the committee would see the seriousness of the matter before it and that instead of saying, "Long live the councils of the proletariat," they would say, "Long live the United States of America."

### Five Charges Against Party

Mr. Conboy outlined under five headings the methods by which, he declared, the Socialist Party of America is preparing for and attempting to bring about a revolution in America as a part of the international social revolution.

"First, it has opposed and obstructed and continues to oppose and obstruct the Government of the United States and of this State in all measures relating to the national and state defense. Its purpose in so doing is a manifest one: to weaken and leave defenseless the government of State and Nation against the attacks of foreign and domestic enemies, and thus deprive it of that right to self-preservation which is admittedly the first law of governments as it is of individuals."

"Second, it has advocated and incited the destruction of the existing

Government of the United States by illegal mass action. "Third, while professing to utilize political action, it denies that existing evils or defects may be remedied by such action, and insists that such political action must be supplemented

by violence and mass action, which it advocates, both directly and by insinuation and suggestion. "Fourth, the political action of the party is responsive only to the dues-paying membership. Those who are elected to office are bound to follow the dictates of such membership and their compliance is compelled by drastic and comprehensive provisions in the constitutions of the party. "Fifth, these methods and tactics are prescribed for the members of the party, and as an integral part of the party's principles and program, by a great international body. In the employment of each and all of these methods, the Socialist Party of America is in harmony and accord with the radical revolutionary Socialists in all the countries of the world."

He said, in not a party which, through one of its members, is sometimes guilty of an indiscretion, but is a disloyal party composed of perpetual traitors.

Mr. Hillquit had admitted, Mr. Conboy said, that self-preservation was the first law for both individuals and governments. Mr. Conboy declared that a man pledged to resist and obstruct the Government of the United States in time of stress could not take the oath of office to the Assembly, undertaking to support the Constitution, without a lie upon his lips and a lie in his heart, and that he should not be allowed to take his seat in the Assembly.

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He said that this is the first time since the rebellion of 1861 that a group has given notice to the government of this country that it will not only refuse to support it, but that its avowed intention is to overthrow it. The Socialist Party of America, he

said, is not a party which, through one of its members, is sometimes guilty of an indiscretion, but is a disloyal party composed of perpetual traitors.

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Mr. Hillquit had admitted, Mr. Conboy said, that self-preservation was the first law for both individuals and governments. Mr. Conboy declared that a man pledged to resist and obstruct the Government of the United States in time of stress could not take the oath of office to the Assembly, undertaking to support the Constitution, without a lie upon his lips and a lie in his heart, and that he should not be allowed to take his seat in the Assembly.

Mr. Conboy asserted that the Socialist assemblymen did not represent the thousands of voters who elected them to office, but only the small number of dues-paying members of their local, not over 600 people, who were some aliens, some minors and all disloyal.

He concluded by expressing his conviction that the members of the committee would see the seriousness of the matter before it and that instead of saying, "Long live the councils of the proletariat," they would say, "Long live the United States of America."

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## GERMAN PROSPECTS IN NAVAL BATTLE

Admiral von Tirpitz's Memorandum During War Says Best Chances for Success Against British Were in 1914

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—In a cable dispatch published recently in The Christian Science Monitor, regarding the published memoirs of Admiral von Pohl, chief of the German naval staff at the beginning of the war, and later commander-in-chief of the German high seas fleet, reference was made to a memorandum submitted to him by Grand Admiral von Tirpitz. Inasmuch as this memorandum embodies the ideas of the man who was the real constructor of the German fleet it possesses great historical significance and deserves perhaps to be quoted, at greater length than was possible in the cable referred to.

Following upon a conversation with Admiral von Pohl, in which the latter had pointed out the danger for Germany that lay in a possible naval engagement, Admiral von Tirpitz, with some reluctance agreed to ponder the arguments to that effect and asked Admiral von Pohl to refrain from making a statement to the Kaiser concerning the next movements of the fleet until he had come to a satisfactory conclusion. On the following morning Admiral von Pohl received a characteristic letter from him, in which he said:

"I. Admiral von Ingenohl's report of the 12th inst. serves to confirm my opinion that we shall never achieve an equilibrium of forces by so-called guerilla warfare."

"Policy Was to Fight. "2. The aim of our entire military and administrative policy during the past 20 years or so has been a battle. That is the reason why we are bound relatively to have the best chances in one. On account of our numerical inferiority it will be necessary to maneuver matters so that we need not fight far away from Helgoland."

"3. Our best chance for a successful engagement would be about two or three weeks after the declaration of war."

"4. The chances for it would be worse rather than better for us in the future because there is a bigger increase in construction in the English Navy than in ours, and it remains in constant practice."

"5. Added to this, the present splendid spirit in our navy must suffer, if no hope of a battle can be entertained."

Belief in Equal Losses "6. The main thing is, to have sufficient confidence in our fleet to believe that the English would suffer more, or at least as many losses as we should ourselves. Personally, I possess this confidence. The decisive moment for battle can only be judged, in my opinion, by the man responsible for it—that is, the Lord High Admiral. He, too, must have sufficient faith in himself to carry the spirit of victory in his heart. In the world's history

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## PUBLIC RIGHT IS DECLARED SUPREME

A. Mitchell Palmer, in Washington Address, Says People Are Able to Demand and Obtain Justice by Legalized Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Public opinion, declared A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, in a speech before the National Press Club last night, is the only monarch in this country, and informed public opinion, he asserted, will always secure justice to both sides in industrial controversies. All the government sought to do in the coal strike, he said, was to insist that the public should not suffer while the dispute was being settled.

"While the government may properly exercise its right to protect the people," he continued, "it ought never to be necessary to exercise that right. Suitable machinery should be provided to adjust such controversies. By slow but decisive processes the arrangement of Capital should be broken. But now we see in many lines Labor grows so strong that it sometimes threatens to become arrogant, and during the past year Capital has had to plead on its knees to Labor for a chance to be heard and to have difficulties arbitrated."

"I think the shame of it is that in all these years of progress in America we have not reached the point yet where neither Capital nor Labor dares to become autocratic or deny each other a hearing."

So far as development of industry in the United States is dependent upon our relations with the rest of the world, Mr. Palmer said that development is retarded by our failure to ratify the Peace Treaty. Our full business energies will not be released, he thought, until we know exactly what relations we will bear to Europe, and when these are known he saw great opportunities for American enterprise.

"Men are asking for justice," said Mr. Palmer in referring to domestic radicalism. "Our system of government is capable of yielding just treatment to all, and our problems will be worked out in the American manner. Liberty involves duties as well as rights; freedom is not absolute, but conditioned upon the common welfare. Our liberty protects the minority with the same jealous care that it restrains the majority, but force must neither be used nor threatened to bring about reform."

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## NOTABLE CHANGE IN SPANISH SOCIALISM

Socialistic Education Enormously Enhanced Recently Through Strengthening and Development of the Movement

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The affairs of the Spanish Socialists have in some respects become a little more varied and complex than they were recently. Lately the views on this question have developed and strengthened as the movement has increased in numbers and comprehension. Only two or three years ago the general mass of Spanish Socialists had little understanding of what the International might be; they were, to a large extent, a community of themselves and were little in touch with the state and progress of Socialism in the outer world. But more recently, and especially in the last year, this condition of things has been entirely changed. The Spanish Socialists are now in touch with others, their Socialistic education has been enormously enhanced, with the inevitable result that they have gained increasing confidence and intelligence. Differences of opinion, however, and sharp ones, have arisen over more than one question, such as the problem of the syndicates, which has become so keen in Catalonia and elsewhere, and the more general question of the Second or the Third International, through which it appears possible that a sharp cleavage may be caused.

### Influence on Spanish Politics

In some of the more intensely industrial districts, such particularly as the Asturias, there is a distinct disposition toward advancement, while in and around about the capital, where theory is more in evidence than practice, there is a greater tendency to moderation. These fluctuations and mutations, such as they are, are being watched with close interest by all political people who take a far-sighted view, for it appears as certain as anything can be that Socialism, so young in Spain, but so rapidly increasing, is destined to have a very important influence on the politics of the country. In the beginning it may bring the politicians generally to a more serious view of their occupation and a more practical manner of conducting affairs, and that at all events will be to the common good. Already in the Chamber the small group of Socialists are exercising some influence.

The question of the two Internationals, the second or more moderate one, or the third or more advanced of Moscow, is at the present time acute in the party. Recently a special Congress of the party was held, and at this Congress there were 12,484 votes in favor of immediate attachment to the Third International and 14,010 in favor of deferring any such action until after the holding of the congress of the Second International, which ought to have been held during February. The Asturian Socialists, with a keen sense of the possibilities of the situation, agreed to this arrangement. But the situation is now changed, and it is believed that in a very little while the Socialist Party will by definite resolution associate itself with the Third International.

### Possible Fusion of Parties

The congress that should have been held in February having been postponed, the Asturias have been reconsidering the situation. These Asturias had the idea that at this congress the subject of the participation of the Socialists in bourgeois governments during the war would have been brought up and perhaps severely condemned by some, and that then, if it were found that the two Internationals could not be fused, the most advanced members of the second would go over to the third, and the Spanish Socialists would then go with them. The postponement of the congress of the Second International has had a pessimistic effect among the Asturias. So much is this the case that the executive committee of the Socialist Federation of the region have sent out a proposal that the various sections composing it, that they should vote for the immediate entry of the party into the Third International, on the ground that the postponement of the said congress implies a failure in the fulfillment of the duties which were considered urgent at the recent gathering of the Spanish Socialist Party. A meeting is shortly to be held to consider this proposal.

While this is going on in the Asturias, there is a corresponding movement in the capital, a strong group of Madrid Socialists having initiated a vigorous campaign in favor of the approximation of the party to the Moscow International. At the time of the recent extraordinary congress of the Spanish Socialist Party, the executive committee, with the exception of Mr. Angulano, showed itself in favor of continuing with the Second International. But since then it is known that other prominent members besides Mr. Angulano have gone over to the idea of attachment to the Third

International, and the changes in this respect will probably have great influence with the general body of members.

The group of Madrid Socialists to which reference has been made, and which includes certain members of the executive committee and prominent members of the committee of the Agrupacion de Madrid, the Young Socialists Federation, and the Student Socialists, have begun their campaign by issuing a manifesto which is of a peculiarly interesting character. It embraces six points.

### Manifesto Outlined

In the first clause the group asserts that "the Spanish Socialists recognize that at the present time, which is one of decisive struggle for the conquest of bourgeois power, it is necessary to take action of a strong, intense, and well defined character." The second point is that they consider that "in order to triumph over Capital it is indispensable that there shall be a fusion of all proletarian organizations which, recognizing the struggle of classes, find themselves disposed to employ revolutionary proceedings to such an extent as circumstances demand, and aspire to establish the Communist régime foreseen by Marx and Engels in the manifesto of 1847."

Third, they state that they "do not expect the triumph of the revolutionary labor classes through reforms that only partially satisfy the aspirations of the workers." Fourth, they are in favor of "the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat as a means of organizing society on a socialistic basis and of assuring the revolutionary victory of the workers."

Fifth, they consider "electoral and

parliamentary action to be advantageous, but they do not believe that either the elections or in Parliament the decisive stages of the labor struggle will be fought." They feel that "this action is a means of affirming the class consciousness in the proletariat, of carrying the battle to the places where the bourgeoisie imposes its political dominion, and of discrediting and destroying its instruments of action and bringing about the repression of the capitalistic state." Sixth and last, they aspire to "substitute for the institutions and

organs of government which the bourgeoisie at present employ, the system of committees elected by the workers, the technicians and the institutions of the proletariat authority, committees which will direct production and exchange and will organize the future social régime."

### Vigorous Propaganda Campaign

The meaning of this manifesto is sufficiently clear. It is the intention of those who are responsible for it to follow it up with a vigorous campaign of propaganda through the press, by meetings, and in every other possible way. Hitherto the Third International, so far as propaganda is concerned, has been represented almost exclusively by those who have been associated with the weekly periodical, "Nuestra Palabra." It is the general expectation that before very long the party by a majority will go over to the Third International, and when that happens it is believed that there will be some interesting party repercussions.

The Syndicalists at their recent congress at Madrid attached themselves to the Moscow International, and in interested quarters it is asked if this new movement of the Socialists is the beginning of a fusion of all Spanish working class organizations. The Socialists and the Republicans have been moving farther and farther from each other in recent times, and it is questioned whether this new movement will not of necessity mean a wide and final separation. And another point is that some of the most prominent leaders of the Socialists today, are certainly not in favor of extreme measures and are little likely to follow the majority into the camp of the Third International.

## LONDON'S CITY COMPANIES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Hallam derives the word guild from the Saxon gildan, to pay or contribute; and the Anglo-Saxon frith-gilds, which superseded the old family "bonds," uniting the freemen in a common union for mutual help and protection, were the direct forerunners of the City guilds or companies

form binding regulations as to work and workers. Edward III, in whose reign commerce received another marked impetus, granted additional ones to many of these companies, and finding them to be the mainsprings of the trade of his kingdom, showed his recognition of the honorable position they occupied by becoming a brother of the Linen Armourers, now the Merchant Taylors Company, thus setting an example which successive sovereigns have followed to the present day.

Friction often arose as to the non-admission to the higher ranks of those who considered they had the right to this distinction, and this conflict as to advancement within the guilds, and a desire to decentralize their growing activities, led to a separation from the parent guilds, and the formation of smaller ones connected with different branches of the crafts concerned, and almost imperceptibly the companies became more and more corporations, occupied with civic government and intercourse, the advancement of learning, the administration of their varied trusts, and the financial support of objects of importance to the nation, and less and less merely associated with trade problems, though many of them have down to this day maintained a close connection with the industries which their names denote.

### Three Degrees

A City Company is composed of three degrees of members, freemen, liverymen, and those constituting the governing body, called the court of assistants. The liverymen elect the Lord Mayor of London, while the sheriffs and some other civic officers and those living within 25 miles of the City can vote at the parliamentary elections, thus the association between the City and the companies is very close, and they have exercised tremendous influence upon its life and liberties, through its history.

The story of all these ancient guilds is much the same, throwing, as it does, an intensely interesting light upon the life and customs of bygone ages, and as we look through their charters, chronicles, minute and account books, we quickly realize the verity of the old words as to "nothing being new," for their pages are filled with the far-back counterparts of our modern problems, industrial and political. Here in quaint English we read of free trade versus protection, the struggle against spurious imitations, and doubtful trade practices, the tendency to manipulate markets, holding goods up to raise the price, and to indulge in what we moderns call "profiteering," while the regulation of excessive prices appears to have been as much a problem of the past as it is of the present. London's worthies, clad in ruffs and slashed coats, talk with us once again from their resting places upon the walls, and transport us to the gallant age of "good Queen Bess," the stern régime of the Commonwealth, or the merry days of the "Restoration," and as we wander through drawing rooms, stately livery halls, hospitable dining parlors, and court rooms, we wonder if we are not, after all, in a beautiful country home, instead of in the heart of London. Yet the past does not entirely dominate these majestic City halls, for, once within the "clerks' room," the crowded writing table, and the click of the typewriter in the office beyond will hint of the busy activity of today, reminding us that the work the dim fathers of British commerce began and safeguarded in their guilds of old, is still being continued with the same faithfulness.

When kings went forth to foreign wars, and while the conflicts of Tudor and Stuart times raged, the City Companies were expected to contribute lavishly, and many were thus reduced to the verge of bankruptcy, their

### Dispensers of Aid

Practically all the guilds were dispensers of aid to their needy members, and were more or less intimately connected with some religious fraternity, and thus continued until the reign of Henry VIII. In later Plantagenet times the kings granted to these trade guilds, or mysteries, as they were often called, from the French "maistris," translated mastery or mystery, charters settling their legal status, enabling them to purchase and own lands, to sue and be sued, giving them the right of "search," and empowering them to elect wardens, and to

magnificent plate having even to be sacrificed, and their chronicles record many sturdy protests upon these and kindred subjects, and when the great fire overtook them and destroyed their cherished halls, we read of sad yet brave meetings, and of much ordering of bricks and timber with which to begin the work of restoration.

### Essentially Progressive

Though thus deeply rooted in the past, "The Worshipful Companies" of the City are amongst its most essentially progressive institutions, for through their administration of their trust and corporate funds, many of them have been, and still are, the pioneers of technical education, research, and of the most ultra-modern educational schemes, which are being carried out in the great schools and colleges under their care.

The City and Guilds of London Institute forms a striking memorial of their foresight and initiative in the matter of education as applied to industry. Founded at a critical period of the nation's industrial life, before government funds were available for these purposes, and chiefly supported by huge annual donations from the companies, this institution has been an immense factor in training those who have ultimately become the brains of British industry, and forms a very important part of the educational fabric of the kingdom. The generosity and interest of the companies is also largely expended upon their various almshouses, pension funds, and other activities connected with their own members, while as landlords they bear an enviable reputation for fair dealing.

No greater surprise can await the uninitiated than the stately halls of these venerable companies, where, through the mere opening of a door, the fervid rush of the City's breathless present is left far behind, and we are transported into the dignified atmosphere of its historic past. Suddenly the soft glow of light shining upon richly mellowed paneling, the subdued glory of finest tapestry, and the gleam of soft-toned gilding and old brocades, replace the harsh glare of the now far-distant street. London's worthies, clad in ruffs and slashed coats, talk with us once again from their resting places upon the walls, and transport us to the gallant age of "good Queen Bess," the stern régime of the Commonwealth, or the merry days of the "Restoration," and as we wander through drawing rooms, stately livery halls, hospitable dining parlors, and court rooms, we wonder if we are not, after all, in a beautiful country home, instead of in the heart of London. Yet the past does not entirely dominate these majestic City halls, for, once within the "clerks' room," the crowded writing table, and the click of the typewriter in the office beyond will hint of the busy activity of today, reminding us that the work the dim fathers of British commerce began and safeguarded in their guilds of old, is still being continued with the same faithfulness.

## CONTENTION OVER WAR CHEST FUNDS

American Legion Members Think Money Left Should Be Turned Over to Them—Red Cross Supporters Also Make Claims

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Disposition of "war chest" funds not used during the war is proving a perplexing problem in certain municipalities near Boston. In most places where the "war chest" plan was used, there is some money still left, and as a rule local posts of the American Legion feel that it should be turned over to them.

There is also a strong group of Red Cross supporters in some cities who want the money to go to that organization. They contend that the "war chest" funds were raised not primarily for war uses but for war and relief work. Now that the war is ended, they think the money should be utilized for the Red Cross program.

The American Legion posts, on the other hand, take the ground that the money was raised in each municipality for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors from that town or city. Now that the service men have returned from the war, the Legion members hold the sums still remaining in the "war chests" ought to be made available to them for the erection of buildings or statutory to commemorate the war, or for furnishing clubhouses for the returned service men.

Both the state headquarters of the American Legion and the New England headquarters of the Red Cross deny any active interest in the disposition of the money. The ground taken by officials at Legion headquarters was that the matter was one for local posts to handle. It was said that the question had been arisen in Melrose, Waltham, and New Bedford. The Red Cross had not taken the initiative in asking money to be turned in to it, according to officials of that organization.

The problem of distributing "war chest" money will probably vary with localities, for in some places, if not in most, the campaigns for the "war chest" were undertaken by committees of citizens, sometimes appointed by the Mayor or other municipal officials and sometimes chosen in other ways. The Red Cross, it is said, was generally represented on such committees.

Presumably the rule in most places will be to decide between the Red Cross and the Legion posts, for those are the organizations in whose behalf claims are most commonly entered, and it would be difficult if not impossible to return anything to donors in such a way as to give any satisfaction. The citizens' committees ordinarily, it would appear, have discretionary power as to the disposition of the funds.



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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from an old print

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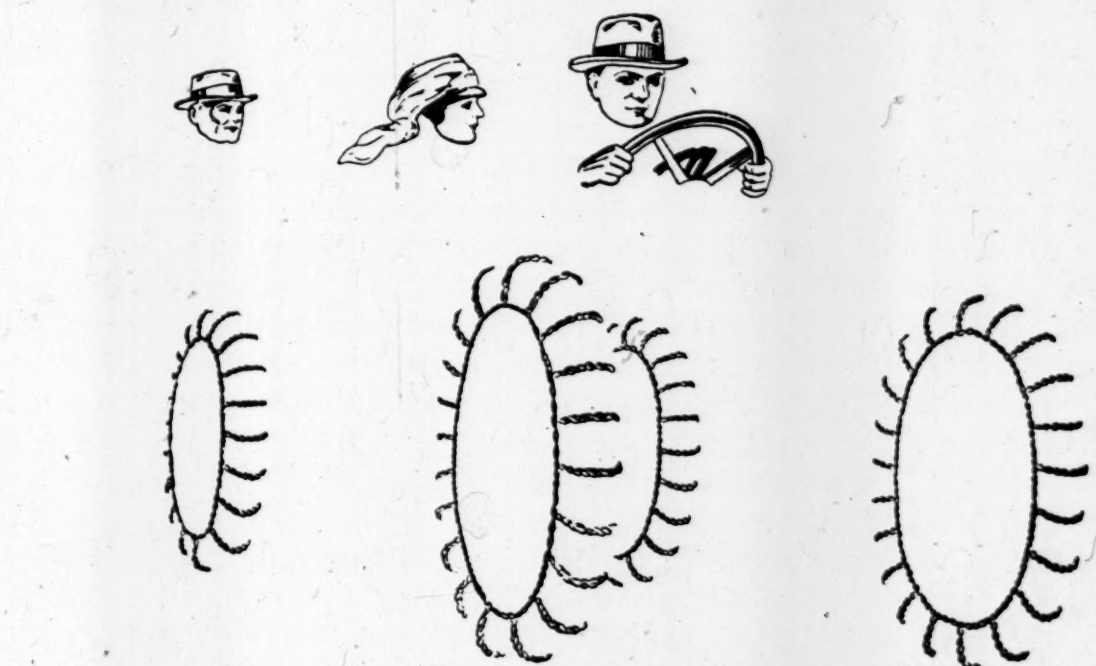
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## ESTHONIA'S FIRM STAND FOR LIBERTY

Temporary Esthonian Diet Was Abolished by Bolsheviks, and Germans Tried to Suppress the Republic Which Was Formed

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on March 4.

II

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
REVAL, Esthonia — Continuing its account of the origin and development of political life in Esthonia, the Reval Esthonian Review summarizes as follows the political situation in Esthonia at the time when the triumph of Bolshevism in Russia compelled Esthonia to look, more than ever, to her own affairs. "The different political currents at that time were as follows: 'The moderate national view which was held principally by large owners and the well-to-do classes, the so-called Esthonian Country People's League, with the politicians K. Pats, F. Raamot, J. Temant at its head. The Esthonian Democratic Party under the leadership of J. Tonnison, J. Poska, and others of the educated classes. This party found its adherents chiefly among small landowners, the educated town classes, the owners of private undertakings, and 'petit bourgeois' circles. The Radical Democrats under the leadership of A. Birk, round whom were gathered the North Esthonian Radical Socialist Party, which had, as leaders Juri Wilms and O. Strandmann, who had the support of the artisan classes, commercial and government employees, as well as a section of the country intelligentsia and a certain proportion of the working classes. The Esthonian Social Democratic Labor Party, under the leadership of M. Martna, and finally the Social Revolutionary Party, under the leadership of several young men belonging to the intelligentsia. These two latter groups were supported by the town and country proletariat.

### Temporary Government Formed

"At this moment, the struggle with the Bolshevik movement commenced, which had taken a firm foothold among the Russian soldiers and sailors and was due in part to the agitation carried out by the Letts in the various Esthonian towns. In the Esthonian Temporary Diet, which was called together at the beginning of the Kerensky régime, all the above-mentioned political groups were represented. The Esthonian Diet, however, was of short duration. In the autumn of the year 1917, soon after it had proclaimed itself as the 'Supreme Power' of Esthonia, the Bolsheviks dispersed it by force of arms, before it was able to organize the elections for the Esthonian Constituent Assembly, the power being usurped by the Russian, Esthonian,

and Lettish Bolsheviks. All the above-mentioned political parties raised a unanimous protest against the dispersal of the temporary diet and commenced to organize themselves secretly.

"During this period, the standing committee, which was established through the authority of the Esthonian Diet and its presiding body, was empowered to form an Esthonian Temporary Government. The elections for the Esthonian Constituent Assembly, which should have taken place at the commencement of the year 1918, were canceled by the Bolsheviks. This reign of terror continued till February 24, when shortly before the arrival of the German Army of Occupation, the Bolshevik power was overthrown by the joint efforts of the Esthonian self-defense detachments and a part of its regular military force, and Esthonia was proclaimed an independent democratic Republic.

### National Feelings Derided

"The Esthonian standing committee, together with the provisional government, again took over the reins of government, and intended to commence in collaboration with all political parties a common work or organization. The invasion of German troops, however, put an end to these hopes, as their very first procedure was to abolish every governmental institution which they thought might imperil their aims or those of the Baltic-Germans, who took their cue from their nobility.

"Now commenced the saddest period in Esthonian history. Never before had the national feelings been so derided, nor such shackles laid on the national liberty as during this period of German occupation. The Esthonian Government was obliged to carry on its activities in secret, but nevertheless succeeded in sending properly qualified delegates to foreign countries, who were charged with the duty of acquainting the outside world with the difficulties of the Esthonian state and nation, and to beg the friendly leaders of the political parties into prison, the newspapers were either suppressed or induced to publish pro-German articles. Public meetings were forbidden, the expropriation of private property was a frequent proceeding. The Esthonian self-defense troops were disbanded and their military stores requisitioned. Any manifestation of freedom in economic and political life was immediately suppressed.

"The people, however, still lived in hope and the opposition was as firm as a rock. The so-called National Diet, which met at Riga and made the ridiculous claim to represent the nation and to which the Esthonians were compelled to delegate village elders, the intention being to proclaim incorporation with Germany as being the

'will of the nation,' was never recognized by the nation as a whole, and even those delegates who were elected by the barons for this purpose refused to be led by the nose.

### Signatures Unobtainable

"Signatures indicating agreement to the incorporation with Germany were unobtainable, with the exception of those of some few individuals, given under pressure, or owing to their ignorance of the facts and the text of the document, which was held before them by the pastor or the baron.

"In the columns of the two or three newspapers which continued to appear, the people searched for, and found sparks of hope, reading as they did between the lines, and cherished in their hearts the dream of Esthonia's independence. In spite of all the difficulties of intercourse, the relations with the 'outside world' were kept up, and news regarding the development of the ideas of an independent Esthonia were passed on from mouth to mouth. The de facto acknowledgment by England, France, and Italy was a source of joy and comfort during these days of oppression, when the foreign invader was endeavoring by every means in its power to stifle the nationalistic feeling which lived in the hearts of the people."

### HUGE STRIKE PAY FIGURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England — An official statement by the Notts Miners Association has been issued showing that during the past year close upon £65,000 was disbursed in strike pay to men and boys, and dependent children of miners. Unemployment pay for the same period totaled £21,644, the railway strike costing about £17,000 of that sum.

### CATTLE RANCHING IN RHODESIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
CAPETOWN, South Africa — The cattle industry in Rhodesia is reported to be in a very sound and progressive condition, and as there is still plenty of land suitable for ranching purposes there is ample scope for further development.

### BELGIAN MINISTER IN HOLLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
THE HAGUE, Holland — The arrival is announced of Prince de Ligne, the newly appointed Belgian Minister to The Hague.

## PRACTICAL AID TO FORMER OFFICERS

New Officers Association in Britain Aims at Centralizing Activities for Welfare of Men in the Three Services

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The campaign to better the lot of the former British officer which has Field Marshal Earl Haig as its leader reached a definite stage at a big meeting in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House recently when the Officers Association was formally inaugurated. The association has as its aim the centralization of activities for the welfare of all those who have at any time held a commission in the forces, and for the relief of distress among former officers.

It was under the joint presidency of the leaders of the three services, Admiral of the Fleet, Earl Beatty, Field Marshal, Earl Haig, and Air Marshal H. M. Trenchard, all of whom voiced warm appeals for public sympathy.

The Lord Mayor presided and was supported by a distinguished company. Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Beatty, said that he had been asked to explain the objects of the association. It was necessary for voluntary effort to fill up the gaps of government action. It was admitted time and again that the nation owed a debt to those who gave up their occupations and means of livelihood and flocked to the army in defense of their country. It was for them now to endeavor by every means in their power to see that these men were repaid to some extent. The intention was to create an association for those who had held a commission but it was hoped as soon as the association was assured of success to include within its scope all ranks who had served in the navy, army, and air forces.

The policy of the association, explained Admiral Beatty, would be determined by the three presidents, supported by a central council and an executive committee. The work would be grouped under four headings dealing with employment, housing, sal-

aries, and disablement. When thoroughly established in London they would endeavor to extend it to the provinces, and then to the dominions overseas.

### Insuring Economic Work

The first task was to insure economic work. Multiplicity of effort meant multiplication of effort and lack of economy, and cooperation was very essential to obtain the greatest efficiency and greatest economy. The efforts of the association would be directed to assisting the government, not to relieving it of its responsibilities. They would get into the closest cooperation with all departments of the state, and fill up the gaps that must exist between what was being done by government departments and by voluntary associations.

"We are confronted," added Admiral Beatty, "with the fact that there are thousands of former officers in England in very real distress, many of them with wives and children dependent upon them." They were, he said, divided into two categories, the first comprising those who were physically sound and the other, those disabled in the service of their country.

Earl Beatty then gave two examples of men, one in each category, who were desperately in need of assistance, and went on to say that the navy counted such cases in hundreds, but the army counted them in tens of thousands. Such men whose capital and social status had been sacrificed in the service of their country were today existing on charity.

### Machinery for Employment

Machinery had been set up by the government to secure suitable employment for former officers. He remarked that it had been supplemented by various voluntary agencies, but it was not sufficient to meet the demands

and the consequent distress. The association must certainly deal with the housing question, and must do all it possibly could to provide reasonable comforts for families of former officers, and educate their children.

In the course of his speech Field Marshal Haig, who spoke with great feeling, said that in spite of the speeches of men of note to the effect that those who had fought would not be forgotten, recent returns showed that 20,000 former officers were out of employment through no fault of their own.

Money was urgently needed for deserving cases until employment could be found for them. Earl Haig criticized the government's want of generosity. Out of a total provision of £104,000,000, only £2,000,000 was allowed to provide pensions for some 30,000 disabled officers. That worked out at a pension of between £60 and £70 each. The amount was small enough in all conscience, but the way in which it was withheld was a scandal. They would require about £500,000

to carry out the work of the association. That was a small enough ransom for the liberty of a city like London.

### PROSPERITY OF IRISH BANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
DUBLIN, Ireland — Two Irish banks have given wonderful reports at their annual meetings. The Bank of Ireland shows that in the past year its deposits and other accounts have increased by £4,726,000, of which over £2,000,000 has accrued since last July. Advances to customers have grown from just over £8,000,000 in December, 1918, to over £11,500,000. The chairman reported that the advances were principally for agricultural and trade requirements, which shows that the money is wanted in the right direction. The Munster and Leinster Bank has as good a story to tell. Its paid-up capital has been doubled, and the reserve fund increased, while deposits and balances have increased by over half a million.

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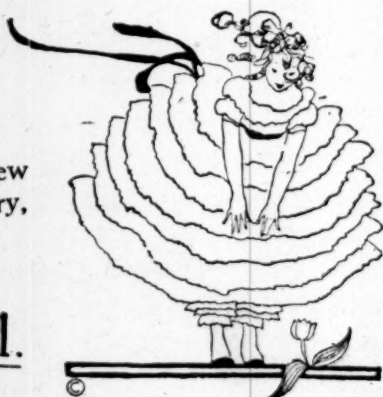
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## CRITICAL STAGE IN PORTUGAL'S AFFAIRS

With a Persistent Drop in Exchange, Country Has Been Experiencing Financial Crisis Apparently Difficult to Relieve

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—One of the things that can be in no wise understood by intelligent people in Portugal, taking some interest in what occurs in the outside world and having regard to what the foreigner thinks of others and to what he pays attention, is how it comes about that when Portugal is almost certainly passing through one of the keenest crises of her history and when the shrewdest people in the Republic can scarcely see their way through the difficulties which encompass her, the outside world seems unacquainted with the fact and pays no heed to the situation whatever it may be.

The most important newspapers in Europe and elsewhere have printed not a line of this most anxious business; at the most others have given the names of the members of a new ministry when formed. There is some mystery in this neglect, or else the explanation must be that other states do not consider Portugal one of the allies in the war, one who suffered greatly and as a result endures the present situation, the oldest ally of England too, as she is so often described, is not now in the days of victory worth even a passing thought, which, of course, is a proposition to be entirely discarded. Consequently something of a mystery must remain. It may be dissolved, and the foreign public may be much enlightened upon what is occurring in Portugal now, if some of the predictions which at the present moment are being freely made in the capital by those who take the less hopeful view of things, should unhappily be fulfilled.

## Predictions in Lisbon

These predictions are to the effect that the economic and financial position of Portugal being beyond recovery from her own resources, no matter what expedients may be adopted, there may be nothing for it but for foreign states to come to her financial and economic rescue and take a hand in the reconstruction of Portugal, setting the

Republic fairly on its legs again and enabling it to proceed evenly with its business. Such a forecast, no doubt, presents an extreme and much exaggerated view, but the situation is so serious that it is hardly possible to imagine anything worse.

For weeks past there has been a standing financial crisis, which no one seems to know how to relieve. The exchange has been falling with a terrible persistency, until it seemed at one moment recently that the value of Portuguese money would collapse altogether and become something like the German, until the government stepped in with a desperate measure and, after first attempting to deal with the exchange itself, delivered the commission afterward to a consortium of bankers and financial agents who meet daily and fix the rate of exchange among themselves.

## Slump in the Escudo

Nominally the Portuguese escudo or milreis (they are the same, the term escudo, or "shield" being adopted when the Republic was established, as more appropriate than "milreis" which, of course, means a thousand kings, but the mass of the people still adhere to the old term) is worth \$1.07 in American money or 4s. 5d. in English. Of course, as one might say, Portuguese money is never at par, but a year or two before the war the escudo, or milreis, stood at not much below, being worth about 3s. 9d. in English money. After the war it fell to less than half its nominal value, and near the end of last year it suddenly began to slump badly. Having fallen to an exchange of 1s. 8d., or thereabouts, it steadied itself for a while and then suddenly took a downward plunge which brought it to about 16d. At this stage anything might have happened, and the government then took the matter seriously in hand and resorted to the consortium to which reference has been made.

But consortiums are no cure for the existing difficulties and evils. It is a matter of cynical gossip that though there be but few pieces of machinery in Portugal as compared with other countries, some of those that exist do run uncommonly fast and that the fastest at the present time are those which are making paper money! This, again, is doubtless an unfair exaggeration, but it implies a bad reality however much the truth may be strained. There is no gold or silver money in Portugal now; bronze and nickel coins are extremely rare. Now and then one

may happen upon them in the way of small commerce, and they are not little things when discovered—bronze for the 1 and 2 centavos, and nickel for a 4-centavo piece. But none of these have been molded for more than a year and they become exceedingly scarce.

## No Bronze and Nickel

Go to a railway ticket office and purchase a ticket in which, with a fine exactness, an odd number of centavos—not a multiple of five—is involved, as is often the case, and a difficulty generally presents itself. The traveler has no bronze or nickel in his possession, neither have the station officials. A compromise is effected. If the traveler is of the easy or careless kind he will sacrifice the extra up to the even five, or it may be that the booking clerk, having some new sense of the worthlessness of money, will waive the odd centavos and give the traveler the benefit of it, though how accounts are to be made to balance afterward is not apparent to the average man. The present correspondent has had occasional experience of both arrangements.

Instead of the bronze and nickel, then, all is paper, and the standard lowest money item is the paper five-centavos, which is in general use. A centavo, being the hundredth part of an escudo, should be worth an American cent when at par, and is now actually worth about one third of a cent, so that the 5-centavo note is worth a little less than 2 cents and somewhere round about the English penny. Next to the escudo the 10-centavo note is the one chiefly in use and figures in most small transactions.

## Piles of Paper Money

These details are given to indicate the low state into which the monetary system has fallen, and every day there are fresh piles of nice, clean, 10-centavo notes, neat little things measuring about 4 inches by 2½ and printed in a bronze tint, leading the severe cynics to state, with or without reason, that the note-printing machines are humming all day and are the busiest in the place. A point of some consequence that is made by these critics is that this small paper money is not numbered. Different classes of it bear different initials such as "A. A." but there is evidently nothing to check or register the output. The handle of the machine may be turned, and the paper money may flow into the country, and

the conscience of the governmental producers may not be troubled by the quantity of it, for, apart from any reckoning that may be done on the machine, there is no check or register such as is afforded by the serial numbering of the notes.

## Monetary System Chaotic

The critics urge that this is both a serious business and a very bad sign, the monetary system having become chaotic and having almost, as it would seem, been abandoned. This being the case, with Portugal's commitments what they are, her foreign trade being out of joint, and her political situation at home one of extreme unrest, it is not surprising that the Portuguese escudo found itself in sympathy with the French franc and the Italian lira, and outdid them in the downward plunge, so that at the moment of writing, despite the assistance of the government and the care of the consortium, the escudo stands at 17½d. in English money and 3.95 of them go to the American dollar. Of the financial and economic situation many remarkable facts might be adduced, but by the simple statements here made the idea of a crisis has been sufficiently indicated, and this has been one of the main causes of the governmental difficulties which, in recent times, have become most acute and have led to an extraordinary series of quickly successive ministerial changes.

Apart from the main question of economics and finance which influences and dominates so many other considerations in national life and is the chief factor in all situations, there are various other causes of ministerial difficulties. There has been the usual discontent upon the subject of profiteering and the usual dissatisfaction with the governmental way of dealing with it, or not dealing with it. There are complaints about the high cost of living. Portugal, however, producing so much for her own purposes, probably lives better and more cheaply than any other country engaged in the recent war, even though things are not really so cheap for the Portuguese as they may appear to the

newly-arrived foreigner who, with the exchange so remarkably in his favor, conceives that he has veritably discovered in the heart of a world in which all things are dear, a new El Dorado, the cheapest place to live, where by the simple act of living there, despite the realization of the Portuguese of these circumstances and their raising of prices accordingly.

## The Nuisance of the Strike

After recent disturbances, anxieties, and difficulties, the country shows only a moderate disposition to get back to work. There are strikes everywhere and all the time. In the north the busy Oporto district is in a very disturbed state, and full of strikes, a general one being in process of being built up on a graduated system. In Lisbon there is some new strike all the time. For the present the railways are quiet, but the striking business is being carried on by various other communities and they are nearly always strikes which hit hard against the public convenience as they are meant to do.

The other day the extensive and in many ways excellent Lisbon street car service was suspended and Lisbon had to walk. At this moment something much worse in the way of strikes is in progress—the telephone service. It was broken off abruptly several days ago, and the worst of it is that the strikers in a fit of fury determined on a grand consummation of their effort by smashing the instruments at the central exchange. Masked and armed, some of them proceeded to the exchange by night, and while some guarded the doors, the others entered the main room and destroyed the essential parts of the apparatus. They afterward left the building without interference. This is in the center of Lisbon. What inconvenience is created—inconvenience, indeed, being too mild a word—may perhaps be imagined.

## A Sea of Embarrassment

In the meantime there are many other and more serious evidences of

great uneasiness of feeling. Bombs have been dropped in the streets of Lisbon in recent times, and lately the police discovered a great bomb factory, in connection with which many arrests have been made. Arrests are also frequently made in respect to revolutionary plotting, and persons of importance and civil officials are implicated. In the cafes in the Rocio, or big square in the center of the city, properly known as the Praça de Dom Pedro IV, there are frequent exciting incidents. Now and then shots are fired in the streets, and disturbances of various kinds are continually created. Bands of political demonstrators will march through the streets, and particularly and generally give clear indication of the excited and restless state of public feeling.

In all the circumstances of the case—and many others might be adduced to those here quoted—it may be said that the government of which Alfredo Ernesto de Sa Cardoso was the head really did remarkably well to hold its own as long as it did, but presently the sea of embarrassment swept over it and it fell. Then crisis followed upon crisis, until the state was in a desperate condition.

## CHINESE NATIONALS IN SIBERIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PEKING, China—The position of Chinese nationals in eastern Siberia, according to latest advices, is such that owing to the arbitrary methods of the Russian officials, the Chinese in this territory have been unable to carry on trade with any chance of making a satisfactory livelihood. The Peking Government has been repeatedly requested to take up this question of the treatment of Chinese citizens in eastern Siberia with the proper Russian authorities, but the fact that the Russian Legation has practically no influence on events in Siberia, coupled with the independence and complete arbitrariness of Russian local officials all through Siberia, has made it impossible to obtain adequate relief from the injustice that the Siberian Chinese have suffered.

## PARCEL POST SERVICE IN SYRIA INADEQUATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BEIRUT, Syria—Much discontent continues to be expressed on account of the irregularities which occur in the various departments of the Customs House. During the British occupation a considerable portion of the premises belonging to the customs was requisitioned by the military authorities, who on evacuating the country handed them over to the French. Amongst these offices was one which had been specially adapted for the parcel post service, and it has now been handed back to the customs authorities.

All parcels will therefore in future be taken care of in their former quarters. That arrangement was proving increasingly satisfactory before the war, and it is now hoped that with the reinstatement of the old system, some plan will be formed of having the parcels numbered and classified as soon as they are received, and thus avoid the present congestion and delay in their distribution. At the present time it is almost necessary to dispense gratuities to the postal employees in order to get parcels sorted out and handled over. It had been hoped that this practice would cease with the ending of the Turkish régime, and that a reliable and honest administration would be instituted.

## SETTLERS FOR EAST AFRICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
CAPETOWN, South Africa—It is stated that the tide of new settlers is already beginning to flow toward British East Africa, as the land applicants who were successful in the recent allotment scheme are losing no time in making tracks for the country of their choice and adoption. No less than 1500 former army men are on their way to Mombasa, and over 100 officers are due to follow very shortly. All are very keen to take up the land which has been allotted to them under the settlement scheme.

## Spring Fashions

THOUGH the "lions of March" still do roar. Spring in all its wonderful delights has come to the Mabley & Carew Salons of Dress.

Daily, new spring Beauty is unfolding—and the expressions of pleasure as the new garments are shown is its own best evidence that they are wholly approved.

We feel sure that from every standpoint—exclusiveness, authenticity and excellence—most particular women can be satisfied.

We invite your inspection.

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High Quality Cleansing & Dyeing  
of wearing apparel, house furnishings, and carpets. Expert artistry and modern equipment insure your satisfaction.  
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We will gladly mail you, free, a copy of "Wilson's Meat Cookery," our book on the economical purchase and cooking of meats. Write for it now. Address Wilson & Co., Dept. 315, 41st Street and Ashland Avenue, Chicago.

This mark WILSON & CO. your guarantee

The Wilson label protects your table

## March

is the month of Our Spring Exposition and 90th Birthday Celebration

Ninety years ago this month our store was founded. Ninety years of honest merchandising, of honest values, and of square treatment is our record.

This birthday we are more prepared than ever to serve you. Look for our new style booklet in your mail, and don't fail to follow the advertisements in this paper which will begin to tell our Spring Opening story about March 15th.

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Pogue's

Smart Apparel for Misses and Women

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

LAST MONTH'S NEW  
FINANCING HEAVY

**Demand for Funds by Corporations During February Urgent, Notwithstanding the Tightness of the Money Market**

NEW YORK, New York—Despite the tight money market which prevailed in February, corporate financing was conducted on a large scale, although the aggregate was much less than in the two previous months. Total new issues of railroad, public utility, and industrial corporations in February amounted to \$267,643,585, compared with \$422,039,415 in January and \$168,264,700 in February, 1919. As usual lately, industrial securities predominated, although they began to show signs of lessening. The total of this class was \$233,203,185, making an aggregate of \$587,127,600 for the first two months of this year.

Railroad bonds in February amounted to \$107,733,000, all one issue, Boston & Maine Railroad 6 per cent bonds. Now that the railroads have been returned to private operation, much new financing, undoubtedly, will be done by these companies during the balance of the year. Several companies have maturities falling due, and others have short-term notes maturing which were extended during the war.

Public utility financing, light in February, is expected to increase from now on. These companies were hard hit during the war, because of rising costs of material and labor. In many cases impaired earning power made it impossible for them to float new issues. Lowering of commodity prices, which seems imminent, will greatly benefit the trend of economic conditions, look for gradual improvement in the financial affairs of this class of corporations.

The amounts of bonds, notes, and stock issued by railroad, industrial, and public utility corporations in February, 1920, and two months, follow:

February—	Bonds	Notes	Stock
Railroad	\$10,273,000		
Industrial	50,606,000	16,200,000	166,577,185
Pub. util.	30,231,000	4,375,000	10,419,400
Total	91,110,000	20,575,000	287,573,585

Two months—	Bonds	Notes	Stock
Railroad	\$10,273,000		
Industrial	84,155,000	28,635,000	474,276,600
Pub. util.	30,231,000	4,375,000	10,419,400
Total	124,829,000	33,010,000	494,990,000

BUOYANT TONE IS  
SHOWN IN MARKET

There was further covering of the short account yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange. Prices moved upward, with occasional setbacks, throughout the session, closing at net gains ranging from 1 to more than 5 points. All classes of securities were strong. The upward movement in foreign exchange imparted confidence, and helped to strengthen the securities markets. At the close United States Steel was up 24, United States Rubber 4 1/2, United States Food 3 1/2, Texas Company 3 1/2, Studebaker 3 1/2, American 3 1/2, Mexican Petroleum 5 1/2, Marine 2 1/2, Marine preferred 2 1/2, General Motors 4 1/2, Crucible 2 1/2, Chandler 2 1/2, Central Leather 2 1/2, Canadian Pacific 2 1/2, Bethlehem B. 2 1/2, Baldwin 3 1/2, Atlantic Gulf & West Indies 5 1/2, American Woolen 3 1/2, American Smelting 2 1/2, American Locomotive 2 1/2, and American International 2 1/2. On the Boston exchange Eastern Steamship closed with a net advance of 2 1/2, Mexican Investment 2 1/2, Fruit 2 1/2, and United Shoe Machinery 1 1/2.

## COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)  
NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Settle
March	32.00	32.25	31.88	32.00
May	32.00	32.25	31.88	32.00
July	32.00	32.25	31.88	32.00
October	32.00	32.25	31.88	32.00
December	32.00	32.25	31.88	32.00

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Settle
March	32.00	32.25	31.88	32.00
May	32.00	32.25	31.88	32.00
July	32.00	32.25	31.88	32.00

MONEY AND EXCHANGE  
NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4. Sterling demand 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4. Francs demand 14.02, cables 14.02. Belgians demand 13.52, cables 13.50. Guilders demand 36 1/2, cables 37. Lire demand 18.22, cables 18.20. Marks demand 1.02, cables 1.03. Government bonds irregular, railroad bonds firm. Time loans strong, 60 days, 90 days, and six months 8 1/2. Call money steady, high 9, low 9, ruling rate 9, closing bid 8 1/2, offered at 9, last loan 9.

NEW YORK, New York—Reports that England is planning to ship from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 in gold to this country, caused foreign exchange to advance sharply yesterday. Buying of British bills was on a heavy scale, and further strength was shown by Anglo-French bonds, which mature next October. Other foreign exchange moved upward with the British rate, the latter showing pronounced strength.

DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED  
LONDON, England—The Bank of England's minimum discount rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am Car & Fy	130 1/2	132 1/2	130 1/2	132 1/2
Am Inter Corp	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Am Loco	92 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	94 1/2
Am Smelters	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Am Sugar	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
Am Woolen	115 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
Anacosta	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Atchafalaya	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2
At Gulf & W I	142 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	143 1/2
Baldwin Loco	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
Bait & Ohio	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Beth Steel B	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Can Pacific	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Gen Leather	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Chandler	123 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2
Chic M & St P	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Chic It & Pac	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Chino	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Corn Products	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Crucible Steel	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
Cuba Cane	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Eld Johnson	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Gen Electric	160 1/2	161 1/2	160 1/2	161 1/2
Gen Motors	247 1/2	248 1/2	247 1/2	248 1/2
Goodrich	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Inspiration	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Int Paper	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Kendall	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Marine	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Marine pfd	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Max Pet	172 1/2	173 1/2	172 1/2	173 1/2
Midvale	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Mo Pacific	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. & H.	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Pan Am	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Pan Am pfd	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Penn	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Penn Arrow	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Reading	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Rep I & S	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Roy Dutch N Y	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Shelley	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
So Pac	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
So Railway	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Studebaker	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
Trans Oil	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Texas & Pacific	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Union Pac	119 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2
U S Rubber	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
U S Steel	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Utah Copper	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Westinghouse	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Wills-Over	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Worthington	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Total sales	750,000 shares (est.)			

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	95.50	95.60	95.40	95.60
Lib 4 1/2	96.00	96.10	95.90	96.10
Lib 5 1/2	96.50	96.60	96.40	96.60
Lib 6 1/2	97.00	97.10	96.90	97.10
Lib 7 1/2	97.50	97.60	97.40	97.60
Lib 8 1/2	98.00	98.10	97.90	98.10
Lib 9 1/2	98.50	98.60	98.40	98.60
Lib 10 1/2	99.00	99.10	98.90	99.10
Lib 11 1/2	99.50	99.60	99.40	99.60
Lib 12 1/2	100.00	100.10	99.90	100.10

## FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	98	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
City of Bordeaux 5s	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
City of Lyons 5s	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
City of Marseilles 5s	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
City of Paris 5s	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Un King 5 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Un King 5 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Un King 5 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Un King 5 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Un King 5 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Tel	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
A A Ch com	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Am Bosch	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
Am Wool com	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
City of Lowell 5s	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Arizona Com	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
Booth Fish Elev	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Boston Elev	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Boston & Me	314 1/2	315 1/2	314 1/2	315 1/2
Butte & St	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Cal & Arizona	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Cal & Hecla	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Copper Range	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Davis-Bundy	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
East Butte	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Eastern Mass	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Fairbanks	66 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
Granby	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Gorton-Don	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Gray & Davis	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Greene-Can	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
I Creek com	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Isle Royale	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Isle Copper	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Mass Elec	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
Mass Gas	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
May-Old Colony	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Miami	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Stewart & S	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Truhot	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Mullins Body	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
North Butte	16 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
Old Dominion	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Quincy	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
Parish	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Pond Creek	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Punta Alegre	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Root & Van Der	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Stewart & S	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Swift & Co	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
United Fruit	187 1/2	188 1/2	187 1/2	188 1/2
United Shoe	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
U S Smelting	66 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2

\*New York quotation.

## NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Amor Shaving Razor	10 1/2	11 1/2
Carb Synd	20 1/2	21 1/2
Cosden & Co	8 1/2	9 1/2
DeBeers	40 1/2	41 1/2
Federal Oil	25 1/2	26 1/2
Gililand Oil	35 1/2	36 1/2
General Asphalt	85 1/2	86 1/2
General Motors (new)	24 1/2	25 1/2
Goldfield	12 1/2	13 1/2
Houston Oil	107 1/2	108 1/2
Marcon	18 1/2	19 1/2
Merritt	15 1/2	16 1/2
Midwest Refining	13 1/2	14 1/2
Phillips Pet	38 1/2	39 1/2
Retail Candy	14 1/2	15 1/2
Salt Creek	49 1/2	50 1/2
Sims Petrol	26 1/2	27 1/2
Submarine Boat	14 1/2	15 1/2
Texas Co (new)	47 1/2	48 1/2
Tropical Oil	21 1/2	22 1/2
U S Steel	30 1/2	31 1/2
White Oil	29 1/2	30 1/2

## BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, France—The weekly statement of the Bank of France (figures in francs) shows:

	March 3	Feb. 26
Gold on hand	5,582,145,000	5,581,576,000
Silver	251,746,000	251,747,000
Circulation	38,355,755,000	37,885,659,000
Genl depts	2,209,467,000	2,231,927,000
Bills disctd	1,973,900,000	1,849,052,000
Treasury depts	26,300,000,000	25,800,000,000
Advances	1,551,658,000	1,549,408,000

## AMERICAN RADIATOR

NEW YORK, New York—At a special meeting of stockholders of the American Radiator Company an amendment to the charter was adopted reducing the par value of the common stock from \$100 to \$25.

FACTOR IN STERLING  
EXCHANGE RATE

LONDON, England—Interest has centered for some time on American exchange. A new low level has been recorded, dollars being quoted as low as 3.19, compared with 3.75 on January 2, and a parity of 4.86.

In its monthly review, Barclay's Bank, Ltd., says: Having benefited so greatly from the war, and being, in consequence, so large a creditor to Europe, America almost dominates European exchanges, which now move sympathetically with the dollar. Here, as a leading English banker mentioned, "it is well to remember that, because of the large purchases of dollars made in this market, the present exchange level reflects not only Great Britain's trade indebtedness, but also indirectly



## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Comfort and Beauty in a Dressing Room

Is it true that the ever-increasing participation of women in the great world affairs has brought about radical changes in home building, or has the further development of home conveniences given women the leisure to turn their endeavors elsewhere? Whatever may be the answer, we do find that plans for new homes are being carefully studied for added conveniences as well as beauty, and that old houses are being remodeled to receive as many of the modern improvements as possible.

Take, for instance, the dressing room of today. I am sure that one's great-grandmother, who did her hair up in front of a tiny mirror perched on a high chest of drawers, would exclaim with astonishment at the rows of full length mirrors in my lady's dressing room of today, and great would be her pleasure to rally backward and forward before them examining the "hang" of her voluminous skirts.

Let us visit a modern dressing room, convenient and beautiful, and see if many of the details could not easily and reasonably be adapted elsewhere.

Our first impression of the oblong room is of shining mirrors, ivory white woodwork, and a long, soft blue rug. A large window in the middle of one side is decorated by two adjustable electric lights with dainty blue silk shades. Under the window seems to be a shelf, but when the shelf is raised it reveals a mirror on the under side, and a completely arranged dressing table. A small, low-back chair of ivory white with a cane bottom pushes under the improvised dressing table. Closed wardrobes, the doors of which have full length mirrors, line the wall on either side of the window and extend the entire length of the other side of the dressing room. They contain a low drawer at the bottom for shoes, which are held in order by a wood strip under each heel. This wood strip or narrow molding can be put on any shoe drawer or shelf, and will be found most convenient. Above each drawer is a stout shelf which can be pulled out over the open drawer, forming a lid, and upon this one can stand to reach the shelf for hats at the top. The edge of the shelf is decorated with an inch-and-a-half ruffling of China silk in blue, the prevailing color of the decorations. The entire central space of the wardrobes is for clothes. A brass rod at the top extends the entire length of each wardrobe, which is just the right depth to contain a dress or coat hanger placed on the rod. The wardrobe is made of cedar wood and is lined with a China silk of blue. This China silk is shirred on a small metal rod at top and bottom of the wardrobe. The floor is neatly covered with a material like denim in the same color as the silk. The coat hangers are padded and covered with ribbon of the same color. If one wishes a less expensive material for lining, any plain color in silklike or some such soft, silky, thin goods is as attractive and suitable.

At the end of the dressing room and at the top are large compartments with doors for hat boxes. Under these, to the left, up and down, extends a row of tiny shallow drawers for gloves, veils, and other small articles. Under the hat compartments a shelf pulls out by means of a blue Wedgwood knob. This shelf is convenient to lay articles upon, either when dressing or when putting clothes away, and if not in use is pushed in, out of the way. Under this sliding shelf is a large door which lets down, and reveals a large space for dresses and apparel too delicate to be hung up in the wardrobes. All drawers, doors, and shelves have blue Wedgwood knobs to carry out the color scheme. But cut glass or imitation cut glass knobs could well be used.

And now to add the finishing touch of daintiness and charm to this beautiful dressing room, all drawers and compartments are lined with China silk covered, perfumed pads of blue.

## Candlesticks and Candles

Candlesticks, with their accompanying candles, first came into use because they were needed for illumination. And then when invention made them no longer necessary for that purpose, housewives discarded the candles but kept the candlesticks because they were beautiful, and the places where they had always stood looked strangely bare without them. So they stayed. The idea of simplicity in decoration began to be adopted later on, and useless objects were swept ruthlessly out of homes. The idea that "nothing can be beautiful unless it is useful" was in too many cases adopted without reservation—but somehow the candlesticks still stayed. They were so decorative that housewives didn't want to give them up; but bearing that inflexible rule about use in mind, they simply restored the candles to the candlesticks again. At least they could be made to appear useful.

Those candles brought beautiful spots of color into many homes that needed just that touch of brightness. Sunset yellow, twilight blue, say cerise, and shiny black candles found their way into candlesticks—and incidentally into people's beauty-loving hearts. But even candles that are not burned do not last forever. Dust will eventually settle on them and refuse to be rubbed off, and sometimes they lose their luster. Either they must be burned, or some means must be found

of restoring them—preferably the latter, as they should not be wasted. Restoring them is possible, and the process is simplicity itself. They can be painted (with a brush or dipped) in oil paint, water color, or even some brands of ink. The paint should be tested on the bottom of the candle so as to be sure to get a desirable shade. In a very few moments the candles are rejuvenated, just as good—and frequently more beautiful than when new.

collar of the same striped work. In this instance the scarf was fastened by a wide scarlet leather belt, and a shiny rough straw sailor hat of jet black rendered the whole an exceedingly handsome "afternoon" turn out. One more very uncommon frock, "princess" form this time, was of soft gray without a border, relying for distinction upon an "apron" effect in the center of the front and back, done in basket or trellis stitch in lemon yellow, outlined by a single stitch of



KATHLEEN HALL-THORPE.

A new way of wearing a scarf

## "My Lady of the Scarf"

My lady and her scarf confronts us everywhere, meek scarfs, proud ones, sporting scarfs, striped scarfs, silk ones, scarfs filled with merriment, shouting out with joy to all they meet, others so brimming over with color and the country that as we pass the stones give place to a flower garden. But the queen of the scarfs for the moment is the very broad, supple, hand-knit beauty, which is made to match cozy knitted frocks and short little jumpers.

These scarfs are fully 24 inches wide, and very long, and whatever patterns dance round the hem of the frock or jumper also grace the ends of the scarf with long fringe beneath to set them off.

It is not the scarf alone that attracts our admiration, but the new trim manner of wearing it. No more do scarfs slip and slide and fly off when the breeze plays with them around the corners. They are far too dignified for such distressing antics, being now worn Victorian-wise pulled through a broad patent leather belt at the back, forming a little frill beyond it, and the ends are clasped firmly in place in front beneath this restraining band, and hang down most demurely nearly to the hem of the dress.

Such a smart capelike effect is produced by scarfs worn in this manner, just the very thing to add a little warmth, when the spring wind is cold, and they are quite easily made by the home knitter, if, and the "if" is a big one, she is clever enough to knit the dress to match. These shawl-scarfs also accompany the abbreviated jumper, which is to be seen on all sides. One very pretty one was of white wool, with a double border of bright violet squares, done in raised stitch, looking like threaded ribbon, and the same border was repeated on the jumper worn over a white skirt. This scarf was kept in place by the black shiny belt. With a vivid violet hat, the whole formed a complete costume, which any ordinary knitter could easily have copied.

Another very smart frock was dark blue striped with dull putenia to within 12 inches of the hem, where a broad border of blue—decorated with large alternating "scrolls" and "diamonds" of putenia—finished off the skirt, which was pulled into its quaint knitted bodice upon which the pattern appeared again at the neck in diminished form and round the short sleeves. Its scarf of blue wool was enlivened by the same border. Another frock was of beige-colored wool, wonderfully knitted in a very close stitch almost like fabric, and its "finishing touch" consisted of medallions of white "brushed" wool placed round the hem, just in front of the neck and at the ends of the scarf.

Very striking was a new model of white wool, with bodice and full skirt effect, and spread across the bodice was a wide heraldic design in black which was repeated round the hem, and, of course, upon the scarf, which had a few rows of black knitting right round it, almost like an edging. The "Russian" multi-colored stripes appeared upon a black silk knitted robe, forming a border around the skirt of scarlet, blue, green, and purple in narrow bands, while the bodice had a roll

black, with a tiny edge of lemon and black around neck and sleeves. In this case the scarf for a change was lemon color and bordered with black fringe—the belt was black.

Fur "stoles" are also worn in this manner with broad belts, though as a rule they are not wide enough to be caught down at the back, and the feather ones, which promise to be so popular a little later on, will doubtless also find a belt awaiting them.

## Gardens Old and New

That the rock garden is fashionable at the present time is undeniable. At one time the rose garden reigned supreme, then came the day of the herbaceous border, and now the rock garden holds the center of the stage. There are fashions in gardening as in other things, and here, as elsewhere, fashion may have its good and its bad side. If fashion means only a restless desire for some new thing and a craving for the latest novelties seen at the big flower shows merely because they are novelties, the less we have to do with it the better. But if, instead, it may mean development, the introduction of good, new methods and ideas, in a word progress, then its opposite spells stagnation, and so let us by all means become followers of this sort of fashion.

The whole theory and practice of rock gardening has undergone a series of radical changes and developments during the last few years. We no longer have "rockeries." We have "rock gardens," and the difference implied in the two terms is enormous. The rockery, more often than not, consisted of an indeterminate heap or mound, built up from a heterogeneous collection of material. "Any old thing," in fact, was heaped on to the rockery, from tree stumps to bricks and bits of "ornamental" stone. It was frequently more or less overhung with trees; little grew on it but a few hardy ferns and ivy, or perhaps periwinkle and creeping Jennie, and no definite plan was followed with regard to either its structure, its soil or its cultivation. We have changed all that nowadays. Quite as much knowledge and care are needed to construct a good rock garden, as the term is understood today, as are required for any other department of horticulture.

The building of rock gardens is too big a subject to be dealt with in a short article except in the most cursory way, but a few often reiterated fundamental maxims may be repeated here. To begin with, the position of the rock garden must be as open as

possible; it should not be placed near any trees or bushes which might shade it or whose roots might encroach upon it, and if the near neighborhood of trees and bushes is unavoidable owing to lack of space, the roots must be drastically dealt with, and steps taken to prevent their return.

The general lie of the land in the whole garden should be carefully considered in choosing the site of the rock garden, and thought should also be given to the background. Anything of a formal or artificial nature, though possibly pleasing in itself, does not combine happily with rocks and the flowers of the mountains, and a good rock garden in full bloom is such a beautiful sight that it is a pity the picture should be marred in any way. When it comes to the question of actual construction, the first necessity is the provision of good deep drainage, and this is obtainable by digging out the earth from the chosen spot to the depth of a foot or more, the space thus created being filled in with rough stones, clinkers, blocks of coke or some such material. Over this a layer of turf should be placed upside down to prevent the upper soil from washing away, and upon this foundation you may build your rock garden.

Limestone is probably the best of all stones for the "rocks" in the rock garden. These should be large, deeply sunk, and firmly embedded, and they should not overhang one another. Great care must be devoted to the general appearance of the rock garden, for this should be pleasing and harmonious in itself as it stands as yet unplanted.

The soil must be both light and rich; it may consist of two parts of good loam to one each of coarse sand and leaf mold, or the proportions may be varied, and peat or old mortar rubble, or a little powdered old manure added. Sand is a prime necessity, and road grit is a valuable ingredient in the mixture. In all cases a generous amount of small stones should be put in, but here again the proportions may be varied according to circumstances. The soil of the rock garden is of primary importance and it should be light and friable, so that it may not become dried up in summer nor sodden in winter. Most rock gardens contain a portion known as the "moor-raine," and for this stone chips must be added to the soil in at least equal proportions.

A system of underground watering is of course a counsel of perfection for the rock garden; and if such an arrangement is possible, it is highly desirable to introduce it in the initial stages of the building. It is, however, only fair to say that excellent results may be achieved without it. Underground watering is obtained by laying a pipe, perforated at intervals with tiny holes, about a foot below the surface, and connecting it with a standing watercock. It may then be turned on at the discretion of the gardener. By this means conditions approximating to those the Alpine has been accustomed to among the melting snows of its native mountain fastnesses are insured, and it may also be added, the gardener is saved the constant carrying of cans necessitated by overhead watering.

The question of planting the rock garden is a separate subject in itself, but it is a matter which probably every one will prefer to work out for himself with the help of gardening literature and the counsels of experienced friends. One thing is certain and that is that work and thought bestowed on a rock garden bring a full reward, for it is hard to equal, let alone surpass, the general effect of the sheets of brilliant color presented by a good rock garden in early summer, to say nothing of the exquisite delicacy and beauty of each little flower which goes to make up the gorgeous whole.

## Removing Stains

Remove every spot from all clothing as soon as it appears. A bottle of cleaning fluid and a swab for instant application should be on every bathroom shelf. Many reliable compounds are on the market, but an excellent one that may be made at home consists of four ounces of shaved Castile soap, dissolved in two quarts of boiling water. When cold, stir in one-half ounce of salt-peter, let settle, then remove the scum and strain. Add one-half pint of ammonia and bottle, using a rubber cork. Rinse with cold water after applying. A very simple, though effective, cleaning compound for delicate fabrics is composed of raw potato pulp, one pint to a pint of water. After settling, pour off the water and use. It is well known that a raw potato will clean mud stains from black silk.

## The New Art of Dress

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## Solid Colors in Interior Decorating

To give an impression of restfulness, 50 per cent of the surface of a room should be of solid color, that is to say, unfigured. By the surface of a room is meant the walls, ceiling, floors, draperies, furniture, pictures—every surface that meets the eye.

In a perfectly balanced room, either the floor covering, or the wall paper, or the draperies and upholstered furniture will be plain. Uncovered hardwood floor, unless there is a border inlaid in the wood, would come under the head of plain surface.

In a room which has only a few pieces of furniture one might venture safely to increase the amount of figured surface, as a figured wall covering seems to give an air of fullness to a room. Even in such a room, either the rug or the draperies had better be plain.

Picture to yourself the rooms that have pleased you most. Do they not conform to this rule? Every one who has been to color schemes has had his sensibilities shocked when he entered the home of an acquaintance for the first time, and if he judges by appearance, he is pretty well acquainted with the mind of his host, through the evidence of taste displayed.

Let me describe some of the perfectly balanced rooms I have found. A most charming bedroom is furnished with old Colonial pieces—a bed, dresser, desk, and two chairs. The floor is covered with plain gray rug with a six-inch stripe of velvet near each of the two ends. This stripe shows a blurred pattern in lavender and black. The walls are covered with an English paper with a very pale gray ground and an all-over pattern of flowers in soft lavender and gray. The curtains are ruffled dotted Swiss, held back by inch bands of self material finished along the lower edge with one-inch wide ruffles. The woodwork is white enamel. Even the electric fixtures are oxidized, in order that they may fit into the color scheme.

This room is perfectly balanced. The walls form two-thirds of the room, it is true, but out of the patterned surface of the walls we must take the plain mahogany-colored doors and the white woodwork and curtains. The simplicity of the room is accentuated by the contrast of the dark furniture and the soft tones in the paper.

A dining room in one home is very sparsely furnished, they having decided to have a few good things, rather than a lot of cheap ones. The room contains only a table, four chairs, and a tea wagon, and in order to overcome the look of bareness, rather bizarre paper was used for the walls. A border of plain tan paper 24 inches wide runs completely around each wall, and within this border is a panel of large figured paper with a ground that matches the tan border. The predominating note in the pattern is a soft dark blue, and the rug was selected to match this blue. The rug, then, has a border of plain blue about two shades darker than the center. The windows have blue linen draperies that match the rug, and glass curtains of transparent two-tone tan silk which carries an all-over pattern. The furniture in this room is almost black, and the effect achieved by giving a full-figured light background to this dark furniture is very artistic. The patterns in the paper and the glass-curtains give this room a feeling of completeness, which would have been lacking had a plain paper been used.

The walls in this room are so elaborately decorated that it was impossible to use anything except a mirror on the one unbroken wall, so a wide mirror framed in plain gilt was secured for this space.

Many housewives object to the plain rugs because they show every footmark, but the feeling of balance a plain rug brings to the ordinary room is well worth slight increase in care which they require, should this be true. This, however, is disputed by many. There are plenty of women whose experience it is that a plain rug requires less attention than a patterned one.

As most homes evolve slowly, a room that has been lived in for years has not much conformity of style or color. Just such a room as this takes

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on added dignity when its walls receive a new coat of plain paper, or its old rug is replaced by a plain one, or possibly its patterned draperies replaced by ones of solid color.

Too much cannot be said in favor of linen draperies. They launder perfectly. Linen is heavy enough to hang in perfect lines, and there is a richness about it that many materials lack. Then, too, it dyes easily, and it wears indefinitely, so that if you have tan draperies in your living room, and the new color scheme calls for dark ones, you can dye them yourself with any one of the new dyes which are so easily used. Unbleached muslin has the same possibilities.

Even a cluttered up room, which has one pattern in its rug, another in its paper, and still others in its upholstered furniture, is calmed down and given a restful note by plain linen curtains, preferably of a dark color. Dark hangings, or a dark rug, seem to monopolize a room so that a small per cent of plain, dark surface seems larger than it really is, and gives a surprising amount of balance.

Another place where plain colors may be used to advantage is in the lamps. A lamp shade that is a hodgepodge of colors can take all the dignity and restfulness out of a room, whereas one of a harmonizing color adds these very qualities. For instance, a room with blue draperies and rug should have a lamp shade covered with blue and lined with pale lavender or yellow, so that in the daytime the lamp would not be a glaring spot of color, while at night the cheerful glow of light coping through the unfigured shade would touch the dark spots in the room with the reflection of their own color. Lavender under blue in a lamp shade shows a warm, faintly rose tinted light. Yellow under blue tends to give a cheerful golden light, while a white lining to a shade has a tendency to make a cold white light.

Interior decorators disagree both on the amount of plain surface a room requires and on the lighting arrangements, but after all it is really one's own taste that is to be suited. In any event, that time is well spent which is given to considering the possibilities of the unfigured surface.

## How to Use Dried Vegetables

Midwinter generally finds the family tired of the so-called root crops, and the short list of canned vegetables has been repeated so often that their novelty has worn off, so why not turn to the dried products for the variety needed?

The housewife will be surprised when she goes on a tour of investigation to see how many kinds of dried things there are to choose from, and many she will be obliged to ask the name of, for our foreign population has created a demand for many things that we Americans are but slowly learning how to use. Yet they are one and all worth trying, if only once, but we must understand just how to use them to get the best results.

In one of New York's exclusive food shops during the holidays there was quite a demand for jars of salted Labey nuts, and the writer, looking closely at the product, recognized the so-called nuts as the salted cowpeas so plentifully used in the Syrian quarter, and sold in Italy as chichi nuts, and again in Japan as the salted and sugared peas that the children adore.

The cowpeas dried are used by the Syrians as a vegetable boiled with fresh lamb, or lean pork, well seasoned. They are usually soaked over

night, though it is not a necessity, as a couple of hours' soaking will do. These people also soak and boil the peas until they are soft enough to be mashed through a purée sieve; they then add to the pulp a very oily French dressing and let it stand for half an hour; then they drain the pulp and serve a tablespoonful of it heaped on a lettuce leaf for a salad portion, dusting the top with a little red pepper. The peas are also good, after boiling until tender, scalloped with tomato sauce and cheese. They are very acceptable done exactly like we do the Boston baked beans. The natives crush and grind the peas into a coarse meal, which they make into a sort of hoecake which is exceedingly good.

Green split peas soaked, then boiled until tender but not soft, may be drained, then put into a rich tomato sauce. Again they may be scalloped after boiling with very tender, minced onion, grated cheese, and tomato sauce made rich and smooth.

Dried lima beans after soaking well may be boiled until tender, then drained and cut in halves. Turn over a good French dressing in which a half bud of garlic is sliced, and let the beans marinate for an hour. Drain the beans and serve on lettuce leaves with a little tartar sauce on top. These beans are also good cooked like the famous Boston baked beans. They may be boiled until very tender, then put through a fine sieve, then added to three grated raw potatoes, seasoned with pepper, salt, and a teaspoon of sugar. Add three beaten eggs and enough sifted flour to make a soft batter, and fry like potato cakes in hot fat. This same mixture may have a little more flour added and two teaspoons of baking powder, and be cooked under the roast like a Yorkshire pudding.

Lentils after soaking and boiling until tender may be drained and added to a cup of carefully fried onions, then mixed with a good butter sauce, then turned over a bed of hot boiled rice. Broiled chops may be served around the edge of the dish if desired.

Rosa Maria is the name of inch-long pointed pieces of a macaroni paste made by the Syrians. A cup of cowpeas, a can of tomatoes, a vegetable soup bunch cut fine and a dressed chicken are laid in a pot and water enough to cover is added. The pot is then boiled gently until the chicken is done, when it is removed and cut up, the big bones are thrown back into the pot, and the chicken pieces are floured, seasoned and set aside to fry. The soup is well seasoned and allowed to boil half an hour longer and is then strained through a purée sieve; then, when it reheats and boils, three-quarters of a cup of the Rosa Maria is added and allowed to boil 10 minutes before serving. The chicken is lightly browned in fat, and placed on a bed of rice with a brown gravy turned over all.

No other vegetables are served with this dinner. From one to two cups of the dried things are allowed for these recipes, as they do not increase much in the soaking process.



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CANADA'S TRADE AND  
VALUE OF HER DOLLAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The proceedings in the House of Commons on Tuesday were notable for an expression of opinion by D. D. McKenzie, formerly House leader of the Liberal Opposition, and for an incidental reference to trade with the United States. Mr. McKenzie said in part:

"Let me say this to the government and to the country, that while I am anxious for the widest possible trade with foreign countries, I would not trade to the extent of one five-cent piece with any country which will not recognize my Canadian dollar at the full face value of that dollar."

"If this country is loyal to itself, loyal to its principles, loyal to its institutions, it will stand by Canadianism in the matter of not having any trade with any country that will not recognize the Canadian dollar at the full face value as international currency."

"I am not in favor of any restriction of trade, but I am in favor of Canada trading where there is fair trade, and where she is properly treated. If there is any reason why any country should be willing to sell goods to us, and yet not recognize the face value of the dollar with which we pay for them, that reason should be clearly stated."

"Although this condition of things has existed for some time, although millions have been lost to the people of Canada as a result of this condition, yet not a word has come from the government with regard to the making of any effort to bring about better conditions or to relieve the people of Canada of this great drain upon their resources."

## CANADIAN COLLEGES GET GRANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The report for the fiscal year 1918-1919 of Dr. G. H. Griedale, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and acting commissioner under the Agricultural Instruction Act, has just been issued. Under this act a grant of \$1,100,000 was voted by the federal government for the purpose of assisting the provinces in the carrying on of educational and instructional work for the benefit of agriculture. According to the terms of the act agreements were entered into with the provinces, defining the purposes for which the grants should be used. The colleges and schools benefiting from the grant are: the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; the Agricultural School at Kemptville, Ontario; the Macdonald College, and the schools of agriculture at Oka and Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere in the Province of Quebec; the College of Agriculture of the University of Saskatchewan; the agricultural schools at Claresholm, Oks, and Vermilion in the Province of Alberta, and the College of Agriculture in the Province of British Columbia.

## CANADA'S NEWSPRINT EMBARGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—As regards the resolution in the United States Senate creating a commission to negotiate with Canada regarding a modification of embargoes on wood pulp and print paper, it is pointed out here that the embargo on the export is a provincial matter. In other words the commission would have to deal separately with the governments of Quebec and Ontario. The recent embargo on the shipment of newsprint to the United States was an order directed against the Port Francis Pulp & Paper Company, which had refused to obey the order of the Paper Controller, that is to say the government. As regards this embargo it has been raised excepting as to 15 per cent of the company's output, which must be supplied to Canadian papers.

## MINERS TO HOLD CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

NELSON, British Columbia—Announcement is made by Frederick A. Starkey, commissioner of the Associated Boards of Trade of Eastern British Columbia, that an international mining convention will be held at Nelson early in the coming June. The convention, which will be for British Columbia, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, will be three days in duration, and will be followed by a mass tour of the Stickeen district, the famous silver belt of the Kootenay country, entering by way of Slocan Lake, and coming out by way of Kootenay Lake. The project received the endorsement of the Spokane mining men at the northwest mining convention held in the Washington city last week, from which the Kootenay delegates have just returned.

## ONTARIO DRAINAGE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Five million acres of land in old Ontario, an acreage equal to one-third of the total cleared area in the Province, is in urgent need of drainage, according to F. L. Ferguson, B. S. A., of the Ontario Agricultural College, who addressed a convention of the Ontario Drainage Association here. In addition to this, Mr. Ferguson estimated that 250,000 acres of land might be reclaimed from swamp and marsh by proper drainage. Engineering projects of some magnitude are being planned in 25 districts in Ontario, it is announced.

## OTTAWA AND MOUNTED POLICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—For the future Ottawa is to become the headquarters of a squadron of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which, as already stated, is a merging of the Dominion Police and the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. Close on 200 men will shortly arrive in the capital from Regina, which was the headquarters of the old "Mounties" force. Ottawa will

## HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

## NEW ENGLAND

## THE SAVOY

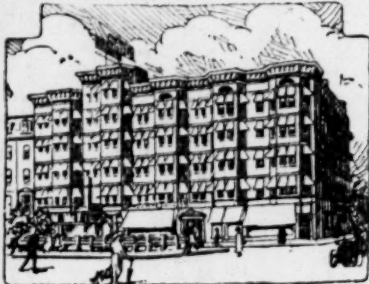
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EUROPEAN PLAN  
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Every room with a private connecting bathroom, \$1.00 per day.  
For 1 person... \$1.00, \$2.00 per day  
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Two Connecting Rooms, Two Bathrooms, Two Bathrooms—For 4 persons, \$5 per day.

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Excellent Restaurant; Moderate Prices; Ladies' Orchestra

The Savoy, very centrally located, is within a short distance of all Churches, Theatres, and Shopping District. Cars pass the Savoy for all R. R. Stations and Steamboat Landings.



RATES  
Corner Suites, 2 Sleeping Rooms, Parlor, Bathroom, private hall—For 4 persons, \$5 per day.  
Corner Suites, 3 Sleeping Rooms, 2 Parlor, 2 Bathrooms, private hall—For 6 persons, \$7 per day.

Excellent Restaurant; Moderate Prices; Ladies' Orchestra

The Savoy, very centrally located, is within a short distance of all Churches, Theatres, and Shopping District. Cars pass the Savoy for all R. R. Stations and Steamboat Landings.

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BOSTON, MASS.

Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park

A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person, \$2.50 a day.

Two persons, \$3.50 a day.

No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, Manager.



## Hotel Somerset

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Located on Commonwealth Av.

joining the famous

Fenway Park

European Plan: 300 rooms

with bath and en-suites.

The Hotel is especially adapted

for receptions, weddings,

dances and all public functions.

FRANK C. HALL, Manager

European Plan: 300 rooms

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NEW YORK  
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Manager

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The Convenient Location Is an Additional Advantage



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## AVIATION NOW THE SERVANT OF PEACE

Problem of Flight Solved in Time to Achieve Victory in War and to Expand Industry in Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Major Gen. Sir F. H. Sykes, Controller-General of Civil Aviation, addressed the members of the Royal Geographical Society recently on "Imperial Air Routes." The Prince of Wales was also an interested listener and afterward made a short speech. Describing in his introduction the evolution of aviation, Sir F. H. Sykes said the controlling factors were still imperfectly understood, but there was something very striking in the strange sequence of events whereby the problem of flight was solved just in time to assist in the conduct of the war and in the achievement of victory, mainly in the process, incredible impetus in its development.

The science of aeronautics was now endeavoring to spread its young wings in the service of peace, and for the expansion of industry not only in the Imperial Commonwealth, but throughout the world. For the far-flung battle line it hoped to substitute a worldwide commercial network. Even before the armistice steps had been taken in this direction. In June, 1918, he had prepared and read a paper before the Imperial War Cabinet, and the policy of uniting the various parts of the Empire by air was discussed. He now submitted considerations in regard to the geographical conditions affecting Empire routes; those proposed being: Egypt-India; Cairo-Cape; India-Australia; England-Egypt; England-Canada.

The Azores a Stepping Stone  
Another route which could not be neglected was that between England and the West Indies, with the Azores as a stepping stone. From some central point in the West Indies a connecting service of flying boats could be usefully employed for the distribution of mails. It was imperative that the first line of the fighting force should always be on a war footing. The modern airman required the wisdom of "my Uncle Toby's" ideal soldier. Civil aviation would be the best method of insuring a reserve of capable airmen to draw upon. He hoped, too, that before long the air forces of the Empire would be welded for strategic purposes into one force coordinated by an Imperial Air Staff. The analogy of the navy and the mercantile marine was close, in more ways than one. They could draw upon the commercial service in time of war, but as it was impossible to convert a merchant vessel into a first-class battle cruiser, so it would be impossible to convert commercial aeroplanes into first-class fighting machines, though it was true that civil aircraft could be more easily used for direct war action, such as bombing, than a converted ship of the mercantile marine. For war purposes aircraft designers and constructors concentrated their efforts upon the evolution and production of machines of the highest possible speed, combined with the maximum climbing and maneuvering powers, and it must, to a greater degree, be combined with reliability, flying radius, weight carrying capacity, and reduction in costs.

Change of Value in Peace  
In peace a change of relative value would naturally ensue between civil aviation and military aviation. Military aviation must be concentrated on the ground of finance, while civil aviation must never cease to expand, and gradually to produce revenue. Military design must be concentrated on speed, climbing, maneuver ability, and fire power, whilst commercial design must be fixed on one object only—the development of the machine as a reliable commercial vehicle. Britain must become the carrier of the world, not only on the sea, but in the air.

Some of the requirements of aviation on an empire basis were: The maintenance of a highly efficient fighting force; the expansion of commercial aviation to promote British trade and to supplement the fighting force, when necessary, by a reserve of personnel and material knowledge and experience; coordination and co-operation of aerial communication throughout the Empire and its relation to other countries; the organization of routes; the energetic promotion of research and encouragement of design; money to assist experimental mail services; and the arrangement of land survey, forest patrol, and other work in which aircraft could be utilized. Responsibility must be faced, and the year would, he hoped, go down in history as marking the birth of a sound, virile, and truly imperial air policy.

## WORKERS' UNION FOR PROFESSIONS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—A development of the extension of trade union activities to the professional and supervisory classes is the proposal to form a federation of professional associations. The proposal for a conference to discuss this idea—which has actually been put forward by a small group, mainly composed of secretaries of existing supervisory associations—has partly arisen from the emphasis given recently to the special problems and difficulties of the administrative and clerical workers due to the rise in the cost of living. These special problems are now to be tackled by the formation of a federation which will stimulate the economic organization amongst these classes. Its business will be to work out common economic programs for the professional associations. The question of political action is, of course, completely outside the scope of this conference, although the Labor Party is quite pleased to see the inauguration of a body which will

be in consonance with the basis of a party, which is open to workers "by hand and by brain."

The question of forming a Federation of Professional and Supervisory Associations was discussed at an informal conference some time ago. An official statement says: "It appeared from the discussion that the present position of the technicians and supervisors of industry, and in general of all professional workers, demanded some form of common action which would at once safeguard their special interests and also provide a means of promoting friendly relations between them and the industrial workers' organizations. It was also felt that by means of federation the various professional societies would be enabled to formulate and make effective their distinctive contributions to questions of industrial control."

A conference to form a National Federation of Professional, Technical, and Supervisory Workers will shortly be held at Essex Hall. A large number of unions and professional societies have been invited to send delegates, embracing the following branches of professional organization: Engineering, electricity, transport, mining, banking, insurance, law, journalism, state, clerical, commercial, and chemical.

## MAYORS' PLEA FOR DISMISSED POLICE

London Mayors Are Indignant at Government's Refusal to Reinstate Policemen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The visit of a deputation of mayors of 13 London boroughs to the Home Secretary recently to request the reinstatement of the police who were dismissed on the occasion of the recent strike was marked by an angry scene. Several of the mayors, upon hearing that the government must adhere to its decision, expressed their indignation, and declared their intention of refusing to pay the police rate as a protest. The proceedings began quietly. W. H. Girling, Mayor of Shoreditch, who headed the deputation, first thanked the Home Secretary for receiving them. He pointed out that upward of 1100 men were locked out in London, and that 33 per cent of them had served in His Majesty's forces and had earned between them nearly 800 decorations. No fewer than 145 had been wounded. Several of them had considerable periods of service to their credit and splendid records in the force. The large majority of the men in the force at the present time had previously expressed their intention of taking the same step. Therefore, the men who were now out might be relied upon to do their duty honestly and fearlessly. They were not the type of men to succumb to the temptations which the average police officer might give way.

Striker Elected Alderman  
He further pointed out that the public generally—that was, the ratepayers—were anxious that these men should be reinstated. The mayors did not go to the Home Office as individuals. They were sent there by the direct resolutions of their councils. Eight of the strikers had recently been elected to the borough councils of London, and one of them had been made an alderman. Several of the men since they had been locked out had effected arrests, which proved that they were conscious of their duty to the public. He pleaded on behalf of the London mayors for these men to be given an opportunity of being taken on again on probation. The older men with large families should be taken back first. Now that peace had been signed abroad, he added, it would be a graceful act on the part of the government to make peace with those at home.

Similar speeches appealing to the Home Secretary on sympathetic grounds were made by the mayors of Fulham, St. Pancras, Stoke Newington, Battersea, Lambeth, Bermondsey, Bethnal Green, Stepney, and Camberwell.

Decision Adhered To  
The Home Secretary, in reply to the deputation, said he had already considered the matter prior to their arrival. While regretting the hardships that must be inflicted on the families of the dismissed policemen, the government must adhere to its decision.

There were audible signs of dissent at this announcement. The Mayor of Bethnal Green warmly declared that in the circumstances it appeared to be a sheer waste of time for them to have come there that afternoon. The decision, he declared, would give offense to the electorate of London. The mayors of the various boroughs were busy men, and had they known such a reception would await them, they would not have attended there.

The Mayor of Poplar also protested, and remarked that his council would refuse to pay the police rate, in protest. Other mayors present announced their intention of taking similar action, and the deputation withdrew.

## WOMEN WORKERS TO AID MINERS' CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—A conference of delegates of London branches of the National Federation of Women Workers at Essex Hall recently decided to support the Miners' Federation in the campaign for nationalization of the mines, and to call upon the government to introduce legislation in accordance with the recommendations of the majority report of the coal commission. Miss Mary MacArthur, who presided, said that there was no doubt nationalization would be one of the test questions at the next general election, and as women were now en-

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Eight-room house, bath, electric lights, heat, etc. Garage for two cars. New lawn with shade and fruit trees. Lot 70 ft. x 230 ft.; 44 miles from New York City. Good train and trolley service. Price \$7300.  
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**FLATBUSH, BROOKLYN**—Business woman living alone will rent to business woman of refinement an attractively furnished, bright and sunny room. Breakfast optional. Free of both and private tel. Refs. required. O. 25, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

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**WANTED**—Young man for office secretary; good education and knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography required. Write F. EMORY LYON, 1466 Transportation Bldg., Chicago.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

**WANTED**—Refined Protestant woman to assist in caring for 2 year old child and to help with household duties; other help kept; applicant must love children and be thoroughly trustworthy; must know how to cook and be willing to learn; excellent home; state salary expected. References required. Address P. O. Box 283, Elmhurst, Ohio.

**A WOMAN** for active, general housework; German or Hungarian cooking preferred. Take charge of 6-room apartment, in family. Good home and wages. MRS. M. KENNEL, 910 Riverside Drive, New York City. Tel. Audubon 3577. Call morning.

**ALTERATION HANDS** for high class gowns and blouses, in a Fifth Avenue specialty shop. Inquire MR. MACINTOSH of JEROME, 661 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

**WANTED**—An experienced dressmaker at once. GILFORD'S SILK STORE, 289 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

**LADY** can secure position in good home as companion and assist with housework. Tel. Rogers Park 3604, Chicago.

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**TRAFFIC MANAGER**  
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**Esperance**  
Home Made Candies  
Chocolates and Bon Bons  
75c a lb.  
Hard Candies, 50c to 80c lb.  
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Cleaners—Dyers—Laundrers  
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"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

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**WALK-OVER SHOES**  
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP  
For Women and Men  
280 WESTMINSTER STREET, PROVIDENCE  
**SULLIVAN COMPANY**  
159 WESTMINSTER STREET  
Fine Shoes and Hosiery  
For Men and Women  
BANISTERS SHOES  
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Westminster and Eddy Streets  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.  
"THE STORE OF THE TOWN"  
Clothing, Hats and Furnishings for Men, Boys and Children  
Buy Peirce Shoes and Hosiery  
If You Want the Best Moderately Priced  
**THOS. F. PEIRCE & SON**  
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Cleaners—Dyers—Laundrers  
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Telephone Union 907  
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

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Lady's Alaska seal coat, 32 in. long, size 38, \$200. White Bear robe, \$25. Two heavy plush robes, \$10 each, for sale. Apply to G. B. GILL, 133 Friend St., Boston. Phone Hay 45.

### BOSTON, MASS.

#### Isaac Locke Co

97, 99 and 101 Faneuil Hall Market  
Fruits, Vegetables and Hothouse Products  
Special Attention Given Family Orders

### Shattuck & Jones

INCORPORATED  
**FISH**  
Telephone 1437 Richmond  
128 Faneuil Hall Market  
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Established 1837

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Meats of All Kinds  
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Novelty designs a feature; reprints of high grade paper at low cost. See them.  
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**VAN THE HATTER**  
188 WORTHINGTON STREET  
MEN'S HATTER  
Also LADIES' AND MEN'S HATS RENOVATED  
**J. A. ZIMMERMANN**  
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Exclusive groceries, canned goods and imported specialties attractively priced.  
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WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP  
For Women and Men  
280 WESTMINSTER STREET, PROVIDENCE  
**SULLIVAN COMPANY**  
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Fine Shoes and Hosiery  
For Men and Women  
BANISTERS SHOES  
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Clothing, Hats and Furnishings for Men, Boys and Children  
Buy Peirce Shoes and Hosiery  
If You Want the Best Moderately Priced  
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Broad, Pearl and Central Sts.  
Providence, R. I.  
Telephone Union 512  
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Telephone Union 907  
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#### ANNOUNCING THE ARRIVAL OF

"SWAN" BRAND UNDERWEAR  
IN SPRING IMPORTATIONS

It is over twenty years since the first shipment of "Swan" Brand Underwear came to this store. We have reordered every year since, and in all that time each importation that has come to us has maintained in every detail the perfection of fit, and the fineness of finish that characterized our first order from the expert knitters of Berne, Switzerland.

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PRELIMINARY SPRING SHOWING  
Women's and Misses' Coats, Suits, Dresses, Blouses and Millinery

Come and get posted on the authentic styles.

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A spring showing of Gowns, Blouses, Sweaters, Coats and Skirts; introducing many new features not seen elsewhere.

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We are showing a handsome line of Imported Embroidered French Crepe \$4.50 value, \$2.95 a yard.  
SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY

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Featuring Unbleached Knitted Sweaters for four-poster beds, hand made in unique designs, daintily finished.  
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Employees share profits

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125 the package  
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10 STORES  
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**BROOKS' NEW RESTAURANT**  
In the shopping district at 317 WESTMINSTER ST.  
maintaining the same policy of good wholesome food that prevails in our Restaurant at 85 WESTMINSTER STREET  
"Delicious Ice Cream"  
WAYLAND SQUARE GROCERY  
Choice Meats, Groceries and fresh Fruits sold under our Guarantee of satisfaction or money back. Prices consistent with the high grade of our merchandise.  
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Choice Meats, Fruit and Fancy Groceries  
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(DRAIN PIPE SOLVENT)  
Removes stoppages and keeps drain pipes clean and odorless.  
It destroys hair, lint, grease and sediment which so often are the occasion of a costly visit of the plumber. One pound can do it.  
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Apparclers of  
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Only Reliable Garments Carried  
Don't Fail to Visit Our  
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Where we are offering real bargains on the cash and carry plan.  
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Among the Best for Men—"Shuman" and "Morse-made" Clothing  
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HIGH GRADE PIANOS and PLAYERS  
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In use, as well as decorative beauty, our SILVER TABLEWARE is ever a delight.  
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COMPLETE HOUSE and OFFICE FURNITURE  
Goods as Represented  
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All guaranteed  
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FOR MEN AND WOMEN  
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Are now in. You must come in and see them. Delightful new styles and colorings.

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Satisfaction Guaranteed  
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Outfitters  
TO  
Men and



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HIGH QUALITY—REASONABLY PRICED  
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The Quality Shop  
SPRING SUITS  
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FINE HOSIERY QUALITY UNDERWEAR  
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**Spring Fashions**  
Distinctive Apparel for Street,  
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**J. E. PALMER CO.**  
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177 corner and basement, experienced fitters  
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Complete Household Outfitters  
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Ladies' and Children's Shoes and Hosiery

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"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

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Spring Styles are arriving daily  
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Long gloves in silk, fabric and kid  
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For all that is good, new, correct  
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Perfectly  
Pasteurized  
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Clothing, Furnishings and Hatters  
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(CREAMED)  
**BUTTERMILK**  
Breakfast, Lunch and Supper  
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BELTRAMINI AND RUSH  
292 Woodward near Hotel corner, and  
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Home Baking and Cooking  
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Faded Carpets, Rugs, Drapes, Plumes,  
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100% clean at the  
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Reliable Renovators. Cleaners of feather  
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Latest Styles in Suits and Dresses  
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For Men and Women  
39 N. High Street  
COLUMBUS, O.

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SHOES  
Red Cross Shoes Hanan Shoes

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Furniture, Rugs, Draperies,  
Lighting Fixtures  
"The cheapest that is good to the  
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Moderate Prices

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A New Shop for Women  
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Outer Garments of Distinction and  
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**PAUL WIELAND**  
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Room 29

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OPEN DAY AND NIGHT  
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Fresh and Cured Meats, Fish and  
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Deliveries Leave at 8:30 and 11 a. m.,  
2:30 and 5 p. m.

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HIGH-GRADE CANDIES  
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600 1/2 Central New Location  
Clothing and Furnishings  
For Men and Boys  
Andrew Thisted—The Hub  
Great Falls, Montana  
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## EDUCATIONAL

## ART TEACHING FOR CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"In teaching art to children in large groups in the auditoriums of our art museums, it has been necessary first of all to evolve an art of teaching art. This has presented difficulties which the layman seldom considers," said Dr. James P. Hancy, director of art in the high schools of New York City, in speaking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The mere gaining of the attention of the audience and holding it," said Dr. Hancy, "requires much of the ability of the actor. With such ability it is possible to hold their attention, but something more is required to make the children really see. It is an ancient truth that while a great part of the art of the world is free and open to our sight, the public looks upon it and sees—almost nothing. There was mild astonishment among a host in our city when Lord Dunsany spoke of the striking Gothic beauty of our Woolworth Building and other of our skyscrapers. Nor is it often possible to make the people see the beauties of art by merely calling attention to them.

"As teachers we have come to understand that the drama is the channel through which the most complete attention of the child may be captured, and we make full use of it in teaching art to the great groups of children which gather in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Brooklyn Institute Museum. We use the dramatist's tools to help reveal the artist heroes of our tales. The artist life is told in anecdote. It is illustrated in sketches made before the audience. Bits of it may even be acted out by the pupils. We induce curiosity and suspense, and the denouement is supplied by the actual viewing of the work of art, painting or sculpture, or architectural work—and off the children go to view it in the light of what they have just been hearing.

## Beginnings of Appreciation

"That is the teachers' problem—after gaining and maintaining attention, through the actor's and the storyteller's art, or any other means—to instill interest that will bring the child to voluntary thought and study—the beginnings of appreciation. The province of the teacher is in a great measure to move aside the invisible curtain from art—that curtain being the child's inability to 'see.' The teacher brings up the question as to where the artist or carver got the idea for this or that work of art. And they find out, following the motive through its artistic history. The artist is perhaps made the hero of the tale, and the teacher weaves a background of time and place, custom and mood, character and action, upon which is superimposed as much of the elements of aesthetic appreciation as the child will listen to readily. The note of devoted service of the guildsmen is introduced, and to the child is revealed the delicate technique of the great craft artists, their affection for their work and its precious results in gold, bronze, and clay.

"The telling of the story which forms the center of a talk on art to the children is not a simple task. Above all, it must be moral-less; that is, its art implication must be self-evident; no labored aesthetic deduction must cloud and deaden the warm interest of the hearers in the story. The children, moreover, must feel themselves a part of that story, even as Barrie or Maeterlinck made their audiences enter into some of their plays.

## Holding the Interest

"There are other devices to keep the interest of the children. They must always be rewarded for their attention; the teacher must play fair with them. My method of teaching sculpture may illustrate what I mean. Sculpture is the most difficult of all subjects to approach with children. The reason of its difficulty is plain. It is a subject akin to pictures, yet an art which has in its beauty and its charm subtleties elusive even to most adults. Not long since, in an architectural exhibition in our city, there was included a sculptured group of unusual interest from many points of view. It represented a woman of the South telling, from a book upon her knees, the story of our great Civil War to a lad who knelt at her side and hugged to his breast the sword of one who had shared in the struggle. The vision in the lad's eyes, the speaker's deep feeling, her searching look, all made the group alive. One could almost hear the quiet voice, could almost see the lad's chest heave as he saw in his mind's eye the wear of that blade. Here, thought I, the sculpture that tells a story the fullest may understand. But not so. With me there stood a group of adults and high school pupils. I questioned them and was amazed at how little they sensed of what they saw. Of appreciation of the technical beauty I surmised they might be quite unaware, but to find that the 'story' was hidden from them was sadly illuminating. Truly, we shall have to go far before we can build up of our own public an audience to whom the sculptor can appeal. As yet we are not beyond the 'movie' stage in which each picture has to have its printed tag of explanation.

"It was indeed the 'movie' idea which finally put me upon my approach to sculpture. How could sculpture be made dramatic? The charade suggested itself as the answer. Drama without words. It proved the very thing, and I find that acting out, in a static sense, sculptured groups—silent and motionless acting—gets the children's interest in a remarkable way. The approach to the work of art dif-

fers only in detail, and they are a much simpler problem. There is little difficulty, one will find, in interesting children in Corot or Rousseau, as painters of the woods; Millet, Van Dyck, or Frans Hals, as painters of people; Landseer or Rosa Bonheur, as painters of animals. One has but to tell the tale of the artist and the picture. Then the child will seek those pictures in the museum, making his own contribution to them, approaching them as living works, not as remote things. Until seen thus through the veil of the child's own emotions they never make their finest appeal."

## TRAINING TEACHERS OF AGRICULTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The extensive work that Ohio is doing in training teachers in service in the field of agriculture was described by E. F. Johnson, assistant professor of agricultural education at Ohio State University, here recently. The occasion was a conference of the Section on Agricultural Education of the convention of the National Society for Vocational Education. This new development under the Smith-Hughes law, namely, of continuing the training of young men after they have been graduated and have gone to work, is being regarded by the large number of agricultural educators present as necessary, and also as likely to have an important influence on public school education.

The account of the Ohio plan and its results were received with keen interest, as in the three years that the Smith-Hughes law, giving federal financial assistance to the teaching of vocational agriculture, has been in effect, Ohio has carried out under favorable circumstances the training of teachers in service to, apparently, the farthest practicable point.

"Ohio now has 42 men teaching vocational agriculture in the State, all of whom are graduates of a four-year course in an accredited college of agriculture," said Professor Johnson, who is in charge of training schools. "As a result of this agricultural training, but little attempt has been made, up to the present time, to devote any part of our program for training teachers in service to an improvement of their agricultural information. Our problem in Ohio has centered around the following needs:

## Basis of the Work

"1. Helping the teachers get a vocational viewpoint of this work. 2. Advising and directing them in the selection of subject matter and its order of presentation to fit local needs. 3. Improvement of methods of recitation, especially in the use of correlated laboratory work, well-chosen illustrative material, and the type of questions asked. 4. Aiding the teacher in the organization and supervision of projects. 5. Helping him to be of service to his community, not only that the community may appreciate and recognize the value of vocational training, but that the achievements on the farm may be improved year by year."

A number of agencies are being used in Ohio in an attempt to further this program, continued Professor Johnson, enumerating the following: One-day visits by the state supervisor of agriculture and his assistants, district group conferences, state conferences, monthly news letters, utility instructor, preparation of suggested outlines for presentation of work during the year, periodicals.

Professor Johnson said that five departments of vocational agriculture are maintained in rural or largely rural high schools located within 15 miles of the campus of Ohio State University, readily accessible by steam and interurban. All work in observation and supervised teaching is offered in these schools and the agricultural teachers, who are members of the agricultural education department, have charge of this work. One member of the state department devotes the major part of his time to supervising and directing these men.

## The Utility Instructor

"One of the new phases of training teachers in service introduced this year," Professor Johnson explained, "is the employment of a utility instructor, who is used to relieve teachers in service for supervised teaching in training schools under the direction of the local instructor; to relieve teachers in service for directed observation work in schools selected by the department, and to work with a teacher in his own school.

"Naturally, the immediate demand for the utility instructor was in these schools. Later recommendations for the use of the utility instructor by the state supervisor have been about equally divided between those men having a few outstanding faults, and those men successful to an advanced degree but eager for new ideas and improvement. The nature of the recommendations made naturally varies with the individual and his particular needs, and each case is carefully considered before final decision is reached.

"Supervised teaching, under the personal direction of the instructor in the training school, assisted by a member of the teacher training department, is usually recommended in the following cases: (1) Failure to organize subject matter and to formulate daily plans of work; (2) pedagogically weak in class-room methods; (3) lacking in the vocational viewpoint, or not familiar with the Ohio plan.

"Observation work, either in the training schools or other vocational departments or both, is usually recommended in the following cases: (1) Scarcity of laboratory and illustrative materials; (2) inefficient and

unattractive class-room arrangements; (3) weak in community work, project organization, planning of field trips, etc.

"This plan of teaching teachers how to teach by teaching has established itself in the Ohio plan. Seven men have been relieved so far this year, and both the men and the department are well pleased with the work accomplished.

"We are convinced that in many cases simply to tell a teacher of his mistakes is by no means sufficient; that if he be shown his mistakes, he understands; but that if these methods be combined, and the teacher first told wherein he is at fault and then actually shown how to remedy and improve, there is then hope of securing an approximate cure of the majority of ills in vocational teaching today.

"The success of the teacher training work undertaken so far has been in a great measure due to cooperation. The fact that the state supervisor and his assistants help in the development of the training schools, and in turn the men in charge of the training schools devote some time to helping the state supervisor, gives everybody concerned a thorough and up-to-date knowledge of the work in progress throughout the State. This cooperation, together with the personal help and direction received from the dean of the College of Agriculture, is reflecting on the work in the State. Practically all of our teachers of vocational agriculture feel that every member of the Department of Agricultural Education is vitally interested in the success of their job, and this fact alone makes the training of teachers in service easier and more effective."

## MINING GEOLOGY AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Because of the strong demand for trained geologists who have had the educational foundation of the engineer, Columbia University has instituted a three-year course in mining geology in its engineering schools as a definite branch of its applied science training. Dr. Charles P. Berkey, professor of geology, says that appreciation of the importance of critical and properly interpreted geological observations is growing in all directions, especially among mining and civil engineers, and among exploratory companies.

Men with such training are wanted particularly, he says, to direct exploratory work in investigating the underground conditions affecting projected engineering undertakings; to interpret conditions indicated by data collected in explorations being made or already finished; to make exploratory surveys in undeveloped country; to make detailed examination of economic prospects; to join the staffs of mining organizations to keep geological data uncovered from day to day in order to develop a practical working interpretation of an ore body or other deposit.

An engineer with geological training can take charge of the preliminary development of a piece of new ground or an unproven prospect, where the immediate problem is one involving a correct solution of the structural relations, form, extent, and type of distribution and probable economic value of the deposit, rather than the strictly mechanical exploitation or installation and operation of a large engineering plant.

Such engineers can assume responsibility in a large organization or the proper handling and consideration of all questions of a geological, mineralogical and geographical nature involved in the company's projects. This new, practical type of geologist, Professor Berkey thinks, has made a place for himself, where his more theoretical predecessor often failed to enlist serious attention.

## REPORT ON RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
education correspondent

LONDON, England—Seymour House, in its annual statement with regard to the Rhodes scholarships, gives the number of scholars actually in residence for either the whole or some part of the academic year 1918-1919 as 87: 66 colonials and 21 Americans. Of these, 31 joined the university for the first time. There were also in residence nine former scholars, of whom five were colonials and four Americans. Nineteen scholars left at the end of the academic year, although they had not in all cases completed the term of their scholarship.

There follows a list of military honors and academic and athletic distinctions gained by Rhodes scholars, as also of books published by some of them during the year. These last cover a wide range, from a sketch of the theory of relativity to a volume of poems and a report made to the United States Senate on the Baltic provinces.

In America the elections to these scholarships were held under new conditions. No qualifying examination was required, and the selection committees were composed of old Rhodes scholars, acting under a chairman not himself a Rhodes scholar. Owing to the suspension of elections during the latter part of the war, elections for 1918 and 1919 were held last October, and scholars elected for 1919 will join the university in October next. In consequence the numbers for this year will be above the normal maximum.

The trustees say that candidates should realize that, owing to the increase in the cost of living, the scholarship of £300 is no longer sufficient to cover the expense of a full year, including terms and vacations. The holder of a scholarship must therefore be prepared to supplement it to the extent of about £50 per annum.

## "ACCORDING TO COCKER"

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
education correspondent

LONDON, England—In proverbial phrase all that is unimpeachable in methods of arithmetical computation is said to be "according to Cocker." Who was Cocker, and did he write the famous arithmetic which, under his name, passed through more than a hundred editions? Was the book, moreover, of such excellence and precision as to warrant the current allusion to it? These are questions of varying degrees of difficulty, by far the easiest to answer relating to the identity of Cocker himself.

Edward Cocker was contemporary of Pepys. He witnessed the stormy times of the great Civil War and the Commonwealth, but did not pass through the whole of the Stuart restoration period. The title-page of the arithmetic, which was published after his death, records that he was a "Practitioner in the Arts of Writing, Arithmetic, and Engraving."

## Friend of Pepys

This last occupation is borne witness to in the following passage of Pepys' diary: "So home to my office, and there came Mr. Cocker and brought me a globe of glass and a frame of oiled paper, as I desired, to show me the manner of his gaining light to grave by, and to lessen the glaringness of it at pleasure by an iron pin. This I bought of him, giving him a crown for it; and so, well satisfied, he went away." In another place, Pepys speaks of him as the famous writing-master, and says that he finds "the fellow, by his discourse, very ingenious; and, amongst other things, a great admirer, and well read in all our English poets, and undertakes to judge of them all, and that not impertinently."

At least one of Cocker's dwelling-places in London is known. In 1657 he was living on the south side of St. Paul's Churchyard, over against St. Paul's Chain, where it is recorded that he taught the art of writing and arithmetic in an extraordinary manner. That year he published "The Pen's Triumph (Plumus Triumphus)," followed later by "The Flying Pen (Pennæ Volans)" and "The Tutor to Writing and Arithmetic." These are only a few of his many works.

But it was to his friend, John Hawkins, a schoolmaster, that it fell to publish the celebrated "Cocker's Arithmetic." He dates his preface to the courteous reader from his school near St. George's Church in Southwark, November 29, 1677, beginning thus: "I Having the Happiness of an Intimate Acquaintance with Mr. Cocker in his life time often solicited him to remember his Promise to the world of Publishing his Arithmetic." Having thus introduced the treatise in question, Mr. Hawkins goes on to make a further announcement to the same courteous reader, whom he addresses in the second person singular, "thou mayst speedily expect his Decimal, Logarithmical and Algebraical Arithmetic."

## Questions as to Authenticity

Hawkins' address is followed by what purports to be "Mr. Edward Cocker's Proem or Preface." Now the question is, did Cocker actually write this preface—in which case the arithmetic can scarcely be other than his—or did Hawkins invent the whole of it? Professor de Morgan, in his bibliography of "Arithmetical Books," 1847, asserted and tried to prove that Cocker's Arithmetic was a forgery by Hawkins. An anonymous writer in the Schoolmaster, who has gone carefully into the whole matter, and who evidently has a considerable collection of arithmetical books of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, gives his reasons for thinking that Professor de Morgan was wrong.

The battle rages round a third introductory note to Cocker's Arithmetic, recommending the book, and signed, or purporting to be signed, by John Collins, a well-known mathematician of the time. This recommendation by Collins was, of course, known to Professor de Morgan, who points out that the name is spelt Collins. To those who know the carelessness in spelling and printing proper names at that time, an error of this sort does not seem much. From Collins' introductory remarks, it is clear that he had seen Cocker's own preface, though he had not read the book itself. In the circumstances could Hawkins have had the audacity to forge a recommendation from a man who was to disclaim ever having written it? This is a telling point made by the correspondent of the Schoolmaster.

But it will be more satisfactory to give John Collins' own words: "Courteous Reader,—Being well acquainted with the deceased Author, and finding him knowing and studious in the Mysteries of Numbers and Algebra, of which he had some choice Manuscripts, and a great Collection of Printed Authors in several Languages, I doubt not but he hath writ his Arithmetick suitable to his own Preface, and worthy acceptance, which I thought to certify on a request to that purpose made to him that wisheth thy welfare and the progress of Arts."

## Why Was It Popular?

The balance of evidence appears therefore to be in favor of Hawkins being no rogue, and of Cocker having written the treatise. But there still remains to be answered the third question as to the value of the book in comparison with other arithmetics that preceded and followed it. Here Professor de Morgan's opinion is entitled to great weight. He gives as many as 28 comparative quotations to prove that Cocker's treatise was inferior to half a dozen of its predecessors. Why then should the book

have gone through 112 editions in all? The professor, knowing that this question would inevitably be asked, anticipates it by replying: "The reason of its reputation I take to be the intrinsic goodness of the processes (in which the book has nothing original), and the systematic puffing with which it was introduced."

But the formidable critic, already quoted, points out that this systematic puffing was common to many books of the period and could not therefore have caused the very special success of one of them. In an interesting note he says that, "to judge from the book, in his possession, the modern type of arithmetic with questions as well as examples was first published during the second half of the eighteenth century."

Earlier books, like Cocker's, relied on examples alone, examples however that were carefully worked out. Wingate's treatise, the second most popular of these arithmetics has, in the 1704 edition, "a collection of pleasant and subtil questions" with solutions placed at the end of the book. In the 1751 edition there are a fair number of questions to some of the rules though others have none. Wallingame, Dilworth, and Vise, all published between 1751 and 1800, have a sufficient number to all the rules. One could wish for more such light to be thrown upon the development of the modern arithmetic book.

## SCOTTISH STUDENTS COUNCILS CONFER

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
education correspondent

EDINBURGH, Scotland—After a lapse of five years, the students' representative councils of the four Scottish universities have resumed their annual conferences. This year they met in Edinburgh.

Before the business of the conference began, Sir Alfred Ewing, principal of Edinburgh University, received the delegates, and in the course of a short address said that it was pleasant to see a revival of the old custom of a conference between representatives and students of the four Scottish universities. The framers of the act of Parliament, under which the universities were established, did an exceedingly wise thing, he pointed out, when they recognized as an integral part of the organization of each of the universities a students' representative council.

That set the seal upon the democratic character of their Scottish universities as perhaps nothing else could have done, Sir Alfred remarked, and gave the students definitely a share of the government and management of the universities. It also did something, he thought, to remove what was perhaps the most serious reproach to their Scottish universities, as compared with the older universities in England—the absence of a corporate social life on the part of the students.

Eleven motions fell to be discussed. One of the most interesting, moved by Mr. Douglas of Glasgow, was that the conference should seek affiliation to the International Confederation of Students and representation at its first conference. He said that the objects of the confederation were a further extension of the ideas which had been adopted in the League of Nations, and the cementing of friendship between the different nations by the cooperation of that class which was interested in intellectual pursuits.

Mr. W. S. Morrison, Edinburgh, said that it was highly desirable that every effort should be made to organize the British universities on such a basis that they could enter this confederation, for as far as Scotland was concerned, the Scottish universities were already organized. The motion was unanimously agreed to, with the proviso that the position of Scotland with regard to this confederation should be reconsidered in the event of future action by the British students' congress.

## EDUCATION NOTES

There is again to be a British school in Cairo. For two years during the war such a school was in existence. Starting with 75 children, it seemed full of promise, but owing to an untoward financial deficit, it came to an end last May. It is natural to inquire why several foreign communities should be able to support their own schools in the Egyptian capital though Britain fails to do so. The answer is that the governments in question give a substantial subsidy, while none is forthcoming from Whitehall. This was felt to be so unsatisfactory that last summer the High Commissioner in Egypt sent home a dispatch on the subject, and the Treasury has now agreed to contribute £1400 a year for two years toward the running expenses of a school for British children, and a further sum of £600 toward a fund for buildings, should they be needed.

There is an unusual condition attached to the gift of £10,000 which has lately been made by "a friend of Girton College, Cambridge," for the encouragement of research by women in mathematical, physical, and natural sciences. It is not only the interest that is to be expended for these purposes; the capital also is to be drawn upon in such a way that at the end of twenty years, the whole benefaction will have been utilized and come to an end.

An educational group from Madison, Wisconsin, visited the Massachusetts Institute of Technology recently in the course of a tour of inspection of technical schools in the United States. These men are the trustees of the Stout School, for which a building will soon be built at Madison. The men are: J. H. McQuaid, member of the

Wisconsin State Board of Education; John Callahan, secretary of the Stout School trustees, and in charge of the Wisconsin Vocational Board of Education; Robert Coker, who is connected with the continuation schools of Wisconsin; W. S. Ford, E. Schultz, and G. F. Comings.

In San Francisco a university extension course of study in railroad transportation and traffic management has been started at Emanuel School. Walter L. Trammell of the Southern Pacific Railway Company conducts the course, which will last nine months, with two class meetings each week.

For the purpose of giving more definite encouragement to the inter-American educational movement, the Chile-American Association has announced in New York that it has established several scholarships. The first of these is a scholarship in the mining engineering course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dr. W. S. Currell, president of the University of South Carolina, has received a bequest of \$5000 from the estate of Miss Anna N. Kelt of St. Matthews, which, under the terms of Miss Kelt's will, is to be used to establish a scholarship and orator's medal at the University. The interest on \$500 is to be used for an annual Lawrence M. Kelt medal, to be given to the best orator in the university.

## MEETING OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Some 5000 public school superintendents and teachers, gathered from all points in the United States, participated in five days of group discussions during the last week of February in this city. The attendance represented the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association in semi-centennial meeting. During the sessions important meetings were held by the executive committee of the National Educational Association and the National Council of Education of the same organization.

The convention had a most important benefit to confer. It called public attention, here at least, and it is hoped elsewhere, to what the modern public school system really is. Modern pedagogy, having left the teaching of three "R's" and the little red schoolhouse far astern, having since adopted much of the curricula of the colleges and finishing schools of a decade ago, now includes within its purview the mental, moral, vocational, and under its own view of the matter, physical status of the pupil, from the elementary to the adult stage.

Important developments of the multiple activities of the meeting were reported in these columns from day to day. The number of scattered discussions was so great that little of value, apparently, would result from any attempt to summarize the results in detail in the brief space of a newspaper article. With full reports in hand, of all the sessions of the 49 separate organizations in conference at the meeting, coming issues of the carefully edited bulletin of the National Educational Association may be looked to provide authoritative correlated summaries.

George W. Perkins, in a recent public address in Cleveland, told his hearers that the great growth of invention had so far outstripped the costly American public school system that Americans were facing the situation of hundreds of bright young people putting questions that the schools could not answer. Had he been in Cleveland last month, he would have heard some 5000 teachers engaged in trying to find the answer to that very problem: "How are we going to meet the demand for knowledge, and more knowledge?"

When a representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked Supt. Frederick E. Spaulding of the Cleveland public schools, at the close of the convention week, his views of the same problem, Dr. Spaulding said that he did not think the question-asking habit was to be deprecated, but rather to be cultivated—that the teachers had been asking questions all the week; and he hoped that if the convention had been nothing else, it had proved a clearing house for ideas. These gatherings thus afforded the public school-teachers of the United States opportunity to agree upon some of the fundamental things that public schools ought to do, he said, and this in itself was of the greatest value.

"A gathering of the National Educational Association," Dr. Spaulding remarked, "is not like a labor convention, or a session of Congress. It does not attempt, and ought not to attempt, to lay down any fixed rules of action, but contents itself, as the report of the resolution committee of superintendence shows, in setting forth the very broad principles upon which the entire body of teachers must carry out their work."

"Are the public schools meeting the problem which Mr. Perkins has said is so imminent?" Dr. Spaulding was asked.

"You mean as to keeping pace with modern invention and ingenuity? I think we are in the larger and more progressive cities of America. In the smaller cities and communities, I fear we are not. And the answer is not far off. When you think that the average school-teaching experience of the American public school-teacher today is only about five years, it is not strange that teachers, many of them out of the grade schools, a few more with a short high-school experience, constantly under the inducement of leaving their vocation for more remunerative occupation, are unable to keep pace with the manifold problems of this wonderful period."

## BRITISH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
education correspondent

LONDON, England—Nothing could show more clearly the present attitude of the British Home Office toward reformatory and industrial schools than the conversation which the Daily Telegraph reports between a representative of that journal and Dr. Arthur Norris, the chief inspector of such institutions.

"We want the industrial schools," he said, "to have their proper place in public estimation, and to remove any lingering stigma there may be attaching to them. I hope the view that inferior forms of training are good enough for undeserving boys and girls is now quite dead. The more difficult the children the greater the need for uplifting their minds, widening their interests, and strengthening their characters—in brief, the greater the need for giving them the best education obtainable."

"I don't minimize the difficulty that confronts us from some people, and some local authorities. They say that it costs more to educate the children of bad parents than that it is an encouragement to bad parents. Still, I feel that it is more economical to the nation in the long run to train these youngsters to be self-supporting."

"In the past, there have been voluntary subscriptions, but these have mostly ceased, and in the last few years the cost of industrial schools has been borne by the local authorities and the Treasury, but the schools have lacked sufficient funds to carry out our wishes. The Treasury has now made a new arrangement by which it will pay one-half of the cost of maintaining industrial schools approved by the Home Office, on condition that local authorities sending children pay the other half."

"I want the local authorities to realize that it is worth their while to give these boys and girls such education and training as will make them self-supporting and good citizens. We do not want to rear another race of untrained, helpless people. I have told the school managers that they must work in the spirit of the new Education Act. They must get rid of the part-time system, and carry on continuation-schools for those over 14."

"The children's courts commit to the industrial schools boys and girls from the ages of 8 to 14 years, and they may stay till 16. There are some between 5 and 8 years, but we have a strong desire to board these out. Four or five industrial schools in the country are for day scholars, but the rest are school homes. Our aim is to raise the status of the schools, and to give the children a really good primary education and training, and in so doing train their character."

"Don't think that the children cannot be trusted. Wherever there are decent homes we encourage the children to go home for a day and at Christmas for a longer vacation. They are put on their honor, and come back to the day and hour. I want people to regard the boys as normal boys, receiving a normal training, and able to take their place in the world as normal citizens."

"I look forward to the appointment of women magistrates with great hope. I believe they will take a real interest in the children, and in future will very largely have the dealing with children's cases. At present a police magistrate sits in the children's courts, but I believe that this work will be gradually turned over to the women justices. They will follow up the youngsters in their after-careers. Today the industrial schools keep an eye on the boys for three years after they leave, and find that the best person to make inquiries is some friendly member of the school staff, who has helped in the training of the boy. We absolutely insist that the police shall not be employed in such inquiries."

## OXFORD ACTION ON COMPULSORY GREEK

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
education correspondent

OXFORD, England—A fresh turn has been given to the question of compulsory Greek at Oxford by an amendment to the Responsions Statute which was moved by the principal of Brasenose in congregation and carried by a substantial majority. According to this amendment, mathematical and natural science students, students for the school of jurisprudence, and "passmen," will not be required to pass any test in Greek.

Candidates for the literary schools, though not given total exemption, are permitted to substitute for Greek, "a knowledge of some Greek books of history, or literature prepared in translation, together with modern books dealing with the subject."

Both Professor Gilbert Murray and Mr. Ernest Barker declared themselves in favor of this compromise; indeed, the latter was largely concerned in arranging it, but being in America when the amendment came before congregation, he was not able to advocate it in person.

In a recent issue of the Oxford Magazine he wrote, however, that if this course were adopted, Oxford would have done as much as was possible for her to do, short of enforcing a linguistic tyranny on unwilling students, to show her sense of the importance—the fundamental importance—of the contribution made by the Greeks to what Dante called "humana civitas." "That contribution," he added, "is not the Greek language; it is the substance of Greek thought and the record of Greek experience; and those who know something of these things will know something of the contribution."



## THE HOME FORUM

## The Forerunner

When the first little flower peeps up  
from the ground,  
And opens its eyes to the face of the  
sky,  
Though never a bugle may cheerily  
sound,  
An army with banners is hastening  
nigh.

Ere long shall the dear things we  
loved long ago  
Make regal the fields that so lately  
were bare;  
The lilies will gleam, and the roses  
will glow,  
And fragrance shall waft through  
the sun-filtered air.

The first tiny flower is the pledge of  
the rest,  
The daring forerunner of flowers  
to be,  
When the spring and the summer  
shall lavish their best,  
And beauty flood in like the waves of  
the sea.

Did it seem in the day when the winter  
was chill,  
And the land lay asleep 'neath its  
cover of white,  
That earth had forgotten its glory and  
thrill,  
And shadow had fallen, or darkness,  
or blight?

—Margaret E. Sangster.

## Moral Elevation

The true greatness of a nation can  
not be in triumph of the intellect  
alone. Literature and art may enlarge  
the sphere of its influence; they may  
add to it; but they are in their nature  
but accessories. The true grandeur of  
humanity is in moral elevation. . . .  
The sure tokens of this grandeur,  
in a state, are that Christian bene-  
ficence, which diffuses the greatest  
happiness among the greatest number,  
and that passionless, God-like justice,  
which controls the relations of the  
state to other states, and to all the  
people committed to its charge.—  
Charles Sumner.

## How Shall I Tell You?

How shall I tell you of the freedom of  
the Downs?  
You who love the dusty life and dur-  
ance of great towns,  
And think the only flowers that please  
embroider ladies' gowns,  
How shall I tell you?

How shall I tell you of the lovely  
Avon's sweeping flow,  
With the pollards like old henchmen  
in a sage and solemn row  
And the silvery water-cuts that shine  
when thymy breezes blow?  
How shall I tell you?

—Edward Wyndham Tennant.

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## The Availability of Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE evangel to this age is the truth  
that God, divine Principle, is good.  
Christian Science, amid the discordant  
notes of material sense, is calling  
aloud to mankind that God is good, and  
that God is omnipotent and omni-  
present. And as the call is heard and  
the truth demonstrated, healing re-  
sults, the healing of disease and the  
healing of sin. It is a great evangel;  
the greatest "good news" that the  
world has ever received.

Human beings have come gradually  
to the knowledge which they possess  
of God. The facts of being have been  
revealed through the illumination of  
spiritual understanding, and the indi-  
viduals who have been thus enlight-  
ened have told of their discoveries to  
others, so that others have been enabled  
to apprehend the revealed truth for  
themselves and to share in its benefits.  
It has happened in this way with  
Christian Science, which was the dis-  
covery of Mary Baker Eddy. When  
the revelation came to her the world  
was divided in its thought between  
good and evil. It looked upon each of  
these as a real state of consciousness.  
It felt itself being continually pre-  
sented with the effects of good and the  
seeming results of evil; and in conse-  
quence it was as constantly being baf-  
fled with difficulties beyond the possi-  
bility of its successful handling. Then  
came the discovery of Christian Sci-  
ence, proclaiming the truth that good  
alone is real and that evil is a false  
belief of the human mind, that not  
merely one form of evil but every form  
of it has no reality whatsoever in  
absolute truth. What did Mrs. Eddy's  
discovery mean? It was exceedingly  
simple in that it was the logical deduc-  
tion drawn from the spiritual fact that  
God, divine Principle, is infinite good.  
Those who understood and made prac-  
tical her teachings found that no  
longer was it to be believed that  
good was afar off and limited. Principle  
was infinite, therefore God was omni-  
present—all-presence; and omni-  
potent—all-power. Hence good was  
infinitely available. The words of  
Jeremiah had become intelligible:  
"Am I a God at hand, saith the Lord,  
and not a God afar off? Can any hide  
himself in secret places that I shall  
not see him? saith the Lord. Do not  
I fill heaven and earth? saith the  
Lord."

In the Christian Science textbook,  
"Science and Health with Key to the  
Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy, on page 594,  
describes the term Spirit. She writes:  
"SPIRIT. Divine substance; Mind; di-  
vine Principle; all that is good; God;  
that only which is perfect, everlasting,  
omnipresent, omnipotent, infinite." In  
this allness of Principle is set  
forth. And as this wonderfully com-  
prehensive definition is studied it  
becomes clear that matter is a false  
conception of being, and that evil must  
be equally false. Admit the allness of  
Spirit, and matter must be admitted  
to be unreal; and the allness of good  
being spiritually understood, evil must  
be acknowledged to be an illusion of  
material sense.

If these truths were even merely  
admitted or intelligently acquiesced  
in, it could be said that something of  
value had been gained. It must be  
apparent, however, that their value  
can but be estimated as they are put  
into practice and demonstrated in  
everyday life. It availeth little merely  
to cry "God is good," and to stop there,  
continuing the indulgence of evil. But  
it becomes a really great thing to  
begin to put the definition of Spirit  
which Mrs. Eddy has given, and which  
has been quoted, into practice. And  
yet that is simply practical Christi-  
anity. Consider what it means that  
Spirit is "all that is good." The mate-  
rial senses declare that evil is real,  
that humanity suffers from its effects.  
Divine Science maintains that good  
alone has presence and power, and  
that, while humanity is suffering in  
belief, the belief is naught but errone-  
ous thinking. Here is where the truth  
heals. If the individual who declares  
that good is omnipresent and omni-  
potent realizes what his declaration of  
truth means, the false sense of evil  
will be destroyed so far as he is con-  
cerned. That is demonstration. Think  
what a change would come over the  
face of the world if mankind, knowing  
that good is ever available because of  
the fact of Principle being omnipresent,  
refused to believe that evil had  
any real presence or any real power,  
and acted accordingly! Figuratively  
speaking, the desert would blossom as  
the rose.

So long ago as the time when the  
twenty-fifth chapter of Isaiah was  
written the prophecy was made con-  
cerning the revelation of the Christ.  
Truth. "And it shall be said in that  
day, Lo, this is our God; we have  
waited for him, and he will save us:  
this is the Lord; we have waited for  
him; we will be glad and rejoice in his  
salvation." This is our God! One may  
repeat the question, What is God? It  
is the greatest of all questions. Upon  
the answer that is accepted depends  
the salvation of the individual and the  
ultimate salvation of the world; and  
the question and the answer are en-  
tirely metaphysical. Even the materi-  
alist today, the man steeped in mate-  
rial hypotheses, rarely if ever holds  
that the regeneration of mankind can  
be achieved through material methods.  
It is hopeless along that line. It is  
equally hopeless along the dual line of  
Spirit and matter. The divine law of  
healing is found to be operative when  
the allness of Spirit is admitted and  
the endeavor made to demonstrate the  
fact. "You render the divine law of

healing obscure and void," Mrs. Eddy  
has said, "when you weigh the human  
in the scale with the divine, or limit  
in any direction of thought the omni-  
presence and omnipotence of God."  
(Science and Health, p. 445.)

Principle is omnipresent and om-  
nipotent good. Good is therefore  
always available. The man who holds  
steadfastly to the truth certainly  
brings into his life, in proportion to  
his steadfastness, a greater apprecia-  
tion of good, or in other words a larger  
measure of health and harmony. The  
nearer he approaches to the divine, the  
clearer, that is, becomes his under-  
standing of Principle, the farther he  
rises above material sense and the less  
he limits "in any direction of thought,  
the omnipresence and omnipotence of  
God." That means progress along the  
way of eternal life. The endeavor to  
understand the Principle of good more  
clearly is best carried on in the silence  
and stillness of one's own conscious-  
ness. As one pursues the endeavor he  
learns to understand the power of  
right thinking or spiritual understand-  
ing, to trust it more; and as he does  
so he recognizes that he is demon-  
strating the good that is everpresent.

## Herr Teufelsdröckh

"Happy season of Childhood!" ex-  
claims Teufelsdröckh. . . . "On fine  
evenings I was wont to carry forth my  
supper (breadcrumb boiled in milk),  
and eat it out of doors. On the coping  
of the Orchard-wall, which I could  
reach by climbing, or still more easily  
if Father Andreas would set up the  
pruning-ladder, my porringer was  
placed; there, many a sunset, have I,  
looking at the distant western Moun-  
tains, consumed, not without relish,  
my evening meal. Those hues of gold  
and azure, that hush of World's expec-  
tation . . . were still a Hebrew Speech  
for me. . . .

"Impressive enough (bedeutungs-  
voll) it was to hear, in early morn-  
ing, the Swineherd's horn; and know  
that so many hungry happy quadru-  
peds were, on all sides, starting in hot  
haste to join him, for breakfast on the  
Heath. Or to see them, at eventide,  
all marching in again, with short  
squeak, almost in military order, each  
topographically correct, trotting  
off in succession to the right or left,  
through its own lane, to its own dwell-  
ing; till old Kunz, at the Village-head,  
now left alone, blew his last blast, and  
retired for the night. . . .

Among the earliest tools of any  
complicity which a man, especially a  
man of letters, gets to handle, are his  
Class-books. On this portion of his  
History, Teufelsdröckh looks down  
professedly as indifferent. Reading he  
"cannot remember ever to have  
learned;" so perhaps had it by nature.  
He says generally: "Of the insignifi-  
cant portion of my Education, which  
depended on Schools, there need al-  
most no notice be taken. I learned  
what others learn; and kept it stored  
by in a corner of my head, seeing as  
yet no manner of use in it. My School-  
master . . . did little for me, except  
discover that he could do little; he,  
good soul, pronounced me a genius, fit  
for the learned professions; and that  
I must be sent to the Gymnasium, and  
one day to the University. Meanwhile,  
what printed thing soever I could  
meet with I laid out on stall-lit-  
erature; which, as it accumulated, I  
with my own hands sewed into vol-  
umes. By this means was the young  
head furnished with a considerable  
miscellany of things and shadows of  
things: History in authentic frag-  
ments lay mingled with Fabulous  
chimeras, wherein also was real-  
ity. . . .

That the Entepfuhl Schoolmaster  
judged well, we now know. Indeed,  
already in the youthful Gneschen, with  
all his outward stillness, there may  
have been manifest an inward vivacity  
that promised much; symptoms of a  
spirit singularly open, thoughtful, al-  
most poetical. Thus, to say nothing  
of his Suppers on the Orchard-wall,  
and other phenomena of that earlier  
period, have many readers of these  
pages stumbled, in their twelfth year,  
on such reflections as the following?  
"It struck me much, as I sat by the  
Kubbach, one silent noontide, and  
watched it flowing, gurgling, to think  
how this same streamlet had flowed  
and gurgled, through all changes of  
weather and of fortune, from beyond  
the earliest date of History. Yes,  
probably on the morning when Joshua  
forded Jordan; even as at the mid-  
day when Caesar, doubtless with dimi-  
culty, swam the Nile, yet kept his  
"Commentaries" dry,—this little Kub-  
bach, assiduous as Tiber, Euxos or  
Siloa, was murmuring on across the  
wilderness, as yet unnamed, unseen;  
here, too, as in the Euphrates and  
the Ganges, is a vein or veinlet of the  
grand World-circulation of Waters,  
which, with its atmospheric arteries,  
has lasted and lasts simply with the  
World."—From "Sartor Resartus," by  
Thomas Carlyle.

## The Silver World

In the heart of an almost impene-  
trable thicket of young firs the rabbit  
had crouched all night, sometimes  
sleeping the light sleep of the woods-  
folk, sometimes listening to the swish  
of the winter rain on his roof of  
branches. In spite of the storm he had  
been warm and dry all night, only a  
big drop coming through from time to  
time to make him shift his couch. . . .  
Early in the night, soon after the rain  
began, the lower air had turned cold,  
and every wet twig and branch had  
found itself on a sudden incased with  
ice. Meanwhile, in the upper dark, a  
warm and moisture-laden current had  
kept drifting up from the southwest,  
ceaselessly spilling its burden on the  
hushed world. . . . Thus every limb and  
branch and twig, and every delicate  
perennial frondage of fir and hemlock,  
gathered an ever-increasing adorn-  
ment of clearest crystal. And thus it  
was that the rabbit in the fir thicket



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of director and secretary of the Victoria and Albert Museum

A wood engraving by Auguste Lepère

## A French Master of the Wood Block

"Woodcut in France is now as much  
dans le mouvement" as etching in  
England. . . . The artists of France be-  
gan to see that in the wood block they  
had to their hands a material which, if  
only they approached it with sympa-  
thetic understanding, would respond  
to their graphic expression with a  
supple and characteristic charm of its  
own. Malcolm C. Salamans writes in  
"Modern Woodcuts and Lithographs"  
(The Studio special number for 1919).  
"It was, as in England, a small  
group of earnest, accomplished and  
enthusiastic artists who saw this first,  
and started the movement which has  
had such a widespread development.  
These found an inspiring genius in that  
very remarkable artist to whom the  
revival of original wood engraving in  
France owed more than to any other,  
Auguste Lepère. . . . He was the com-  
plete artist; as painter, etcher, lithog-  
rapher, his accomplishment was al-  
ways distinguished, his utterance  
absolutely personal, but as wood  
engraver he was incomparably great,  
the master par excellence. Reproduc-  
tive engraving alone was in demand  
when he began to work upon the  
wood, but his natural eagerness to  
express his own pictorial vision soon  
found vent in original engraving. Ex-  
actly forty years ago in Le Monde  
Illustré he began his prolific career  
as an expressive wood engraver, and  
his output from that time onward was  
as remarkable for its quantity as its  
quality. A great and vital drafts-  
man always, with vision large and  
alert, yet curiously observant of any  
characteristic detail that could lend  
actual to the pictorial conception,  
the earlier manner of his engraving  
aimed at realistic representation with  
the fullest and subtlest elaboration of  
tonal effect. While the magic incis-  
sions of his graver seemed to com-  
mand all the secrets and mysteries of  
light and atmosphere that invested  
the scene with its pictorial romance,  
his vivid and resourceful drafts-  
manship would interpret all the hu-  
man character and activity that illus-  
trated the dramatic interest of his  
subject."

"In Lepère's unaffected love of  
Paris and his delight in the pictorial  
aspects of its buildings, its streets, its  
boulevards, its quays, its environs, and  
the multifarious life and character of  
its people, the graver of the artist  
found ever fresh inspiration. None  
is always a true Parisian's Paris that  
one sees, or rather, I should say, the be-  
loved Paris of the innate Parisian  
artist.  
"Essentially a wood engraver, and  
temperamentally an artistic explorer,  
Lepère could not remain content with  
his tone manner and its wonderful  
subtleties of accomplishment. He was  
master of the wood block, and he knew  
that it had much to say to him for the  
asking. The bold, black line with a  
supplemental tint or two, the camaieu,  
or chiaroscuro, in fact, . . . led him

to woo occasionally the charm of the  
Japanese color method, a charm, how-  
ever, which responded not very sym-  
pathetically to his wooing, while with  
the clean fine line of the sixteenth  
century engravers he accomplished  
the astonishing intricacies of the Vue  
du Port de Nantes, in its way a master-  
piece. Yet he found his greatest art-  
istic expression, I think, when he sim-  
plified his pictorial vision to structural  
essentials of line and mass in rhyth-  
mical conception, and conveyed this  
to the wood with free and supple han-  
dling of white on black."  
"Leadership, example, influence;  
these expressions are inevitable in  
speaking of the relations of Auguste  
Lepère with the other French wood  
engravers of his time, but it was his  
unselfish sympathy of aim and fellow-  
ship of work that gave his leadership  
so wide and generous an influence."

## Dawn

Peace over the farlands, peace in  
the deep valleys, peace in the forest,  
where scarce an opening leaf stirs in  
the wind. The pale spring dawn is  
breaking over the still world, and the  
light spreads faint and tremulous on  
the trunks of the trees and blanches  
the sky to a pure white pallor. The  
young blossoms coming out in the  
orchards and gardens seem a part of  
the pearly, dew-bespangled whiteness  
of the dawn. The stars glide back into  
unknown depths. The village houses  
look into each other's curtained eyes  
like strangers. The farms on the dis-  
tant hillsides come out in luminous  
patches. The mist rolls up from the  
river, making a long, milky serpent,  
as it winds through the valley. The  
flowers open their cups, and the grass  
glitters faintly. Still it is a silvery  
world, strangely denuded of color,  
though clear and solemn. Hark! there  
is a bird, singing alone. It is a cat-  
bird; it balances itself on the top of a  
young maple and sings until all the  
place about seems flooded with mel-  
ody.—Augusta Larned.

## The Whitethroat

Shy bird of the silver arrows of song.  
That cleave our northern air so  
clear,  
Thy notes prolong, prolong,  
I listen, I hear:  
"I—love—dear—Canada,  
Canada, Canada."  
O plumes of the pointed dusky fir,  
Screen of a swelling patriot heart,  
The copse is all astir  
And echoes thy part!  
Now willow reeds tune their silver  
flutes  
As the noise of the day dies down;  
And silence strings her lutes,  
The whitethroat to crown.  
O bird of the silver arrows of song,  
Shy bird of Canada dear,  
Thy notes prolong, prolong,  
We listen, we hear:  
"I—love—dear—Canada,  
Canada, Canada."  
—Theodore Harding Rand.

## Goldsmith's Love of Children

"I little thought what I should have  
to boast," says Miss Hawkins, describ-  
ing her experiences when she used to  
sit upon the carpet in the drawing  
room till dinner was announced,  
"when Goldsmith taught me to play  
"Jack and Jill" by two bits of paper  
on his fingers." This lady observed,  
too, a distinction between Johnson's  
and Garrick's way with children,  
which the younger Colman partly con-  
firms in contrasting Goldsmith's with  
Garrick's. The one, he tells us, played  
to please himself; and not even Foote,  
with his knowing broad grin, . . . was  
to him half so humorous as Goldsmith,  
of whose tenderness of course he had  
nothing. The poet would at any time,  
for amusement of the nursery, dance  
a mock minuet, sing a song, or play  
the flute; and thought little of even  
putting on his best wig the wrong side  
foremost. One of these childish re-  
miniscences will bear relating in de-  
tail. . . . One evening with Colman at  
one of his first visits to Richmond,  
Goldsmith took little George upon his  
knee to amuse him; and being re-  
warded for his pains by a . . . slap in  
the face, summary paternal punish-  
ment was inflicted by solitary confine-  
ment in an adjoining room. But here,  
when matters seemed desperate, . . .  
the door was unexpectedly unlocked  
and opened. "It was the tender-  
hearted Doctor himself," pursues the  
teller of the story, "with a lighted can-  
dle in his hand, and a smile upon his  
countenance, which was still partially  
red from the effects of my petulance.  
I sobbed and sobbed, and he fondled  
and soothed, till I began to brighten.  
Goldsmith . . . seized the propitious  
moment of returning good humor; so  
he put down the candle, and began to  
conjure. He placed three hats which  
happened to be in the room upon the  
carpet, and a shilling under each: the  
shillings, he told me, were England,  
France, and Spain. "Hey, presto, cock-  
lorum!" cried the Doctor; and lo! on  
uncovering the shillings, which had  
been dispersed each beneath a separate  
hat, they were all found congreg-  
ated under one. I was no politician  
at five years old, and therefore might  
not have wondered at the sudden rev-  
olution which brought England,  
France, and Spain all under one  
crown; but as I was also no conjuror,  
it amazed me beyond measure. . . .  
From that time, whenever the Doctor  
came to visit my father, "I plucked his  
gown to share the good man's smile,"  
a game of romps constantly ensued,  
and we were always cordial friends  
and merry playfellows."—From "The  
Life and Times of Oliver Goldsmith,"  
by John Forster.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### A Daniel Come to Judgment

EVERY day adds to the exposure of the lurid iniquities of the Turkish settlement. Every day adds some new particular to the tale of monstrosity upon which that settlement was based. Every day some new witness raises his voice to show the ignorance or the recklessness of the men who prepared the prime ministers for their fiasco. This morning there is more than one new witness. Thus the Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople tears the veil from the highlands of Cilicia, and shows us the Armenian people placed there, as in a place of safety, by innocent and confiding European governments, and then attacked there with deliberate preparation by the butchers of Mustapha Kemal, with about as much chance of protecting themselves as the sheep in the stockyards of Chicago.

The abominable story is as thus: under the Turkish régime the Patriarch of Constantinople exercises a secular as well as an ecclesiastical sovereignty over his people. When, therefore, the remnants of the Armenians were emerging from the desert and from the mountain caves, where they had sought refuge from massacre, the Patriarch, under the advice of the allied commissioners in Constantinople, himself gathered the survivors together in Cilicia, which was then in British occupation, and considered safe from the Turks. Last autumn, by agreement with the French, the British troops were withdrawn, and a French garrison substituted for them. Then the French committed an act, which in its ignorance was worse in effect than the cunning of Abdul Hamid. It ordered the inhabitants to surrender their arms. The Armenians were left without any means at all of defense. Here was the opportunity of the Turk. Mustapha Kemal gathered his regulars in the Cilician highlands. He was in daily communication, by means of cipher telegrams, with the government in Constantinople; his troops were armed like the Turkish regulars; he even possessed heavy guns, with which it was necessary to expel the garrison from Marash. At this point the French Commander in Marash discovered the situation. Without an attempt to save the Armenians, he ordered the withdrawal of his troops. Mustapha Kemal's cut-throats were at once let loose on the unarmed Armenians, and another massacre was added to the hideous tale.

All this happened at the moment when the French, above all others, were insisting on the retention of the Turk in Constantinople; when they were prepared to sacrifice perhaps the greatest statesman the war has produced to their aims, by riveting the chains of the Ottoman Empire once more upon the Greeks. For it was then that Mr. Veniselos declared, almost in despair, that he was unable to understand a policy which deliberately sacrificed the friends of France during the war for its most treacherous enemies. Because, let it never be forgotten, Mr. Veniselos was the friend and ally of France through every agony of disappointment and every hour of darkness. Yet when it came to a settlement, Mr. Veniselos was thrown to the dogs, and a power which had stabbed the Allies in the back, and taken the side of the Germans against France, and which, at that very moment, were adding treachery to treachery and murder to murder, was preferred before the great and enlightened Greek statesman and his people.

Now the simple fact is that the Turks have taken the measure of the prime ministers, and have played with them very much as a cat plays with a mouse. The effort of Turkish policy has always been to prevent a settlement in favor of the Christian by leaving no Christian in whose favor to make a settlement. Thus whilst the Sublime Porte has poured assurances on the innocent heads of the great powers meeting in the Picture Gallery of St. James's Palace, the Turkish butcher has been at work, steadfastly and persistently, treacherously and foully, endeavoring as usual to make a desert without a living Christian to till the ground. In illustration of this comes the news of yet another massacre of Greeks and Armenians, this time at Rodosto, on the Sea of Marmora. The Greek Legation in Paris, which gives out the announcement, adds that "the French Governor of Dedeağatch on the Aegean has left hurriedly for Enos, the headquarters of the followers of Mustapha Kemal, to see what can be done. No doubt the French Governor left in a hurry, almost as great a hurry as the French garrison left Marash, and no doubt the result will be precisely the same.

But what the civilized world wants to know is, how long this sort of thing is to continue, and how long the peoples of the world are to sit still whilst the prime ministers fiddle while the Christians are murdered. One Daniel has already come to judgment, in the shape of the able editor of the "Matin." Stephen Lauzanne sees rather further than anybody in the Picture Gallery of St. James's Palace. Mr. Lauzanne recognizes the cloud of execration which is rising over the Quai d'Orsay in consequence of its Turkish policy. He recognizes that Mr. Millerand had led Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Nitti into a blind alley, where they are all three playing Blind-man's Buff. And he sums up, in his usual incisive manner, the way in which France is gathering in her own shield the points of the dissatisfaction of the nations. English public opinion has been alienated by a total disregard of its dignity and its sentiment. As a matter of fact, has not General Serrail been browbeating the English, by way of inducing them to support France in the future, in the pages of a great Paris review? Greece, who was staunch in its support of France, has been completely embittered by the brutal way in which all its sacrifices have been ignored in favor of the claims of the "unspeakable" Turk. Italy is ablaze with commercial and political irritation; whilst America is horrified at the cynical selfishness of the treachery to Armenia. To be sure, Mr. Lauzanne adds, there is some public opinion

in favor of the French ministry: there are the artists, who cannot imagine a sunset at the Golden Horn without the grand seraglio and the fez, and there are above all the exploiters of railroads and tobacco. It is for these, Mr. Lauzanne's philippic winds up, that the French have undertaken the championship, against the advice of their allies and friends, of a power "the most antiquated, the most corrupt, the most immoral which Europe has ever seen."

Who shall have the chief honors of the situation, posterity will decide. But it at all events will not be the friends of Armenia, who decided that it was too late to do anything, indeed that there was nothing to do but to sit still and to wring their hands. There is still very much to be done, and there is still very much that can be accomplished. Mr. Lloyd George, with something less than his usual astuteness, has told the world that when the Turkish treaty is published, it will be found that the terms are drastic enough to please anybody. One cannot help wondering if Mr. Montagu has hurried to cable Mr. Lloyd George's statement to Lord Chelmsford, in Calcutta, and to ask him to give it the widest publicity. Mr. Lloyd George must imagine that Muhammadan sentiment is easily satisfied, by leaving a nominal Turkish Government in Constantinople, and sequestering most of the rest of the Empire. It is a political operation which reminds one of the saying of a well known London doctor, that there were surgeons who had studied the art not of removing the appendix from the patient, but the patient from the appendix. If Senator King will insist upon the consideration of his Constantinople motion, and Senator Moses will likewise insist upon the consideration of his Greek one, they may yet bring something of hope and expectation into the homes of thousands of Armenians and Greeks, every one of whom, otherwise, will be compelled to live the life of a modern Damocles, with a Turkish scimitar suspended by a hair over his head.

### The Suffrage Situation

WITH only eight states yet to vote on the national suffrage amendment, and only three of those necessary to secure the complete ratification, the whole campaign for equal suffrage in the United States may soon come to a most interesting turning-point. Of the states which have not yet voted, Washington and Tennessee seem reasonably sure to act favorably. In the former, the women already enjoy full suffrage, and in the latter they are entitled to vote for presidential electors. Already the Governor of Washington has issued a call for a special session to begin March 22, and it should not be difficult to induce the Governor of Tennessee to call a session soon. For the third vote, now that West Virginia has failed to ratify, there is still the possibility of Delaware. The three necessary votes may come very shortly from these states, which seem most promising. If not, however, the suffragists can be relied on to continue their campaign of education in such other states as Connecticut and even Louisiana.

The fact that a governor has refused to call a special session so far, or that the sentiment in some southern states has seemed against suffrage, is no reason why prejudices cannot be speedily overcome by the continuation of cogent reasoning. President Wilson himself, to take a notable example, found his earlier opinions on the subject of equal suffrage giving way before the constantly accelerating force of the whole movement. In the same way, governors and legislators who may not yet have seen that it is irresistibly just to give the full vote to women can be convinced by right and wise argument. Even the Governor of Vermont, who has recently refused to call a special session, is surely open to further reasoning. And there is the right way to meet every sort of objection, for it is being proved throughout the world nowadays, more thoroughly than the early suffragists dared hope, that equal suffrage is a natural and logical success. What is demonstrably right cannot be obstructed.

The whole process of amendment to the United States Constitution has been most interesting in the first two decades of the twentieth century. Once the resolution for an amendment has passed Congress, ratification by the states has seemed comparatively easy. With the legislators generally, doubts and forebodings as to the effects of the changes have finally been displaced by the desire to make the most of new conditions as soon as the progressive demand has become imperative. Probably no amendments, however, since the one giving freedom to the slaves, have involved such active and picturesque campaigns as these last two, which provide for prohibition and equal suffrage. And because the issues involved are universally important, there should be no diminishing of vigorous effort in connection with these two reforms, even after ratification of the constitutional amendments. The ratification of the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment, like that of the prohibition amendment, must be a real beginning rather than the ending of a campaign. A close finish of the preliminary race is a mere incident.

### The Work of the Policewoman

ONE of the more important incidental results of the war, in the United Kingdom, has been to prove the value of the policewoman. It is just over five years since the Women Police Service was inaugurated by Miss Damer Dawson, now Commandant Damer Dawson, O. B. E., in London, and, from the first, it was successful. As the years of the war passed by, the authorities recognized, ever more clearly, the tremendous value of the service that the policewoman could render, and hundreds of women police were employed in the great government munition and other factories. Everywhere they achieved results which placed it beyond doubt that the policewoman was not a "war measure," but that she had, most emphatically, come to stay.

During the latter part of the war, the Women's Police Service had some 900 members on its books, and it is a matter of sincere regret to many that, on the closing of the munition factories, the Home Office did not take over the whole machinery of the service, as it stood, instead of allowing the closing of the factories to result automat-

ically in the unemployment of women police attached to them.

These women, however, are not likely to remain long out of employment; for public authorities are coming to recognize the tremendous value of their work. Thus, some months ago, at the convention of Scottish Burghs, held in Edinburgh, a resolution was passed to the effect that the views should be obtained of the municipalities administering their own police forces in Scotland concerning the expediency of introducing women police. Further, as Commandant Damer Dawson recently explained to a representative of this paper in London, some twenty-eight towns in England and one in Ireland, namely, Belfast, have now been supplied with police-women from the service. In addition, four units are working in London, whilst eighteen others are employed in factories or elsewhere.

As to the view entertained of the policewoman's work by those specially competent to judge, it is uniformly most favorable. Thus Sir Leonard Dunning, Inspector of Constabulary, speaking in London, a short time ago, declared that, personally, he had been convinced, for many years past, of the potential value of the policewoman, and had encouraged police authorities to adopt women as a part of the regular police. There were many branches of police work, he said, with which women, as women, were specially fitted to deal, and he hoped the movement would expand and develop until every police force would number women among its members.

Perhaps the most important feature in the Women Police Service, as now constituted, is the fact that it is planned, staffed, and controlled by women, and is not merely a women's department under the control and direction of men. It is claimed that the women officers are specially well qualified for making a correct choice in selecting a policewoman for any particular post. And the contention would seem to be amply justified by the fact that, in the whole course of its work, there has never been a case of wrongful arrest or imprisonment chargeable to the service. Such a record is a very worthy one.

### The Cliffs of the Gold Coast

IF THERE is one region in the whole world about which Harvard men of the last two decades have been supposed to know more than almost any others, it is the Gold Coast. No matter how thoroughly one might have learned beforehand, that the Gold Coast is a British colony in West Africa, bordering the Gulf of Guinea, and almost overlooking the equator, he has been sure to discover, on arriving in the midst of university circles in Cambridge, in Massachusetts, that the Gold Coast is in reality a local institution. Having no more contact with the sea than has the famous coast of Bohemia, the Gold Coast has for twenty years been no less well defined; and like its geographical namesake, it has been as completely familiar ground for a certain few in the university world as it has been, for the other many, a region at the end of a far journey, and never likely to be visited.

Thirty years ago or so, there was no Gold Coast at Harvard. University life was simpler then. The students were housed, for the most part, in the college dormitories, as in the earliest times. But as the institution grew, and students multiplied, more and more of them took rooms outside the college buildings. Many found that, if one could pay well, it was easily possible to live more comfortably in such quarters than in the bleak rooms rentable from the university. With the students of ample finances, there grew up a fashion of abjuring all university rooms, and of fitting up living quarters in private houses, with a show of luxury. And as apartment houses came generally into vogue, some real estate expert bethought himself of the advantage to be gained by putting up a modern building, close to the university, and given over entirely to suites of a sort to attract the class of students that could afford to pay handsomely. One such building led to others. They soon formed a row of habitable cliffs where before had been only quaint old wooden dwellings, in relatively obscure streets traversing the gentle slope between the center of the university world at Harvard Square and the world's end, at the Charles River.

Whoever first called it the Gold Coast gave it a name that stuck fast. For each new building was put up with the purpose of outdoing its predecessors in point of showy and luxurious appeal. Not only was it possible for students who occupied these buildings to provide themselves with personal attendance and service to a degree previously unheard of, but lounging rooms, special cafes, and swimming pools were an invitation to amplify a course of living that already partook rather too generously of a certain irresponsible ease and freedom, somewhat decadent in its general trend. Of course all this tended to withdraw the denizens of such dormitories from anything like intimate relationship to university life generally, if not, in fact, from definite and responsible connection with the university as an institution of learning. Yet, as is usually the case with modes of living in student communities, the trend observable in the life of the Gold Coast at Harvard was only the exaggeration of a similar trend observable in the great world outside. Within, as well as without, luxury had its fling, then reaction came. New influences made themselves apparent. Wholesome notions reasserted themselves.

To some extent, student sentiment eventually tended to correct whatever seriously called for correction in the ways of the Gold Coast. Yet student sentiment could not altogether control the doings of landlords and builders, eager to profit in any way by catering to the silliest of individual student whims. And when a new president came into office, with a definite purpose to break up the cliques and classes that had become landlocked in the old order of the prosperous years of the eighties and the nineties, the university shook off a bit of the lethargy that had allowed private builders to have things all their own way. It built new dormitories of its own. It renovated and modernized old ones, even going to the extent of providing baths in some of the old structures which, until then, had been absolutely bare of modern conveniences other than what might be implied by a few meager gas jets and a single faucet in lieu of water supply. Thus it encouraged a movement "back to the Yard." Upper class men, those with plenty of means as

well as those in moderate circumstances, began once more to lodge in the university buildings. Again it became the fashion to seek rooms that would be handy to the center of festivities whenever Class Day should come round. And the Gold Coast, to that extent, became a region of outer darkness.

That is not to say that it became altogether desolate. Far from that. But its glamour was gone. Freshmen, perforce, were herded in a string of comfortable but not luxurious dormitories bordering the river, beyond. Not infrequently they availed themselves of the Gold Coast for comfortable quarters in their second and third years of residence. But then, as a rule, several students became joint occupants, and chipped in to pay the cost of a suite which, in the old days of luxury, was thought none too large for the well-served individual. Now the university has put the finishing touch on the reaction by taking over for its own the main peaks, so to speak, of the Gold Coast. Only a few isolated "cliffs" are still in private hands, and several of these have become mere prosaic apartment houses, for ordinary families.

Perhaps the old name will persist. The main features of the "region" will show no outward change, for the dormitories will still be dormitories, even though they are now under university control, and the club houses and fraternity houses that have clustered around them will still announce to all that the streets between the square and the river are practically given over to student life. But even if the Gold Coast keeps its name, much of its tawdry glitter will be gone for good.

### Editorial Notes

BY CONSENTING to the placing of his name on the ballot, as a candidate for the presidency, in the Georgia Democratic preferential primaries, A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, reminds the public that there are indeed many gentlemen who would welcome any further greatness that might be thrust upon them during the present year. Preferential primaries, however, have thus far seemed to the casual voter rather premature expressions of opinion. They have had about as much effect on the final nominations as the numerous straw-votes of, say, the employees in a Kansas grain-elevator, or the traveling men lounging at some particular moment in a Boise hotel lobby.

ACCORDING to a Japanese news item, the Chinese authorities were recently much disturbed because "a certain Portuguese seemed to be planning some harbor construction work at Makong." The Canton officials apparently made some inquiries at the Portuguese consulate, and, a satisfactory explanation not having been received, they sent a gunboat to Chin-chow in order to watch the proceedings. This may be a peculiar phase of oriental reckoning; it would seem to be one somewhat out of proportion to the matter at issue. For, in the rule familiar to schoolboys, if it takes one Chinese gunboat to watch one Portuguese at Makong, how many Chinese craft are being kept busy in watching the Japanese off Shantung?

"LONDON STREET CRIES" is the subject of the lectures which Sir Frederick Bridge is delivering at Gresham College. It is one after his own heart, and one which he may be trusted to make extraordinarily interesting to his audience. The London cries were the street music of old London, a music of which echoes are still heard in the "Sweet Lavender" cry of the later summer and the very unpoetical sound emitted by the milkman as he clatters down the area steps. Musicians have not been slow in detecting the value of cries in their compositions. In the French opera "Louise," a charming scene introduces the street cries of Paris in a Montmartre setting.

THERE is nothing new under the sun, and the idea of placing pearls in a bag with a little rice, and finding after many years that their numbers have increased, a very ancient practice, is claiming attention in the English press. That the rice has the appearance of being "pecked" adds a further touch of the familiar, and people are asking what kind of rice pearls like best. In the time of Boetius de Boot, the reproductivity not only of pearls but of diamonds was a common belief. The explanation that the pearls now occupying attention are vegetable pearls from the Malay states would not have satisfied Boetius.

ONE result of the generous response from American homes, when the appeal was made for books to be sent to soldiers overseas and in cantonments, seems to be a perfected organization which undertakes to put books within the reach of other American homes where few books have been. It is said that the demand for books has been increased greatly by the war, and that the people everywhere wish to read. Any rightly-directed movement which will meet this demand should be aided. The world can never be made really "safe for democracy" until the home has been made safe for it.

IT is good to hear, through the *Eisborne Times*, that New Zealand is remaining calm in spite of the controversy on the theory of gravitation. As long as it can be said that "though the basic principles of the new theory diverge from Newton's both in theory and practical application, they agree so closely that it is difficult to find cases wherein actual differences could be subjected to observation," there seems no immediate cause for concern. At any rate, *Eisborne* is of that opinion, and is continuing to measure out land and "carry on" in its usual cheery manner.

CONSOLIDATION of rural schools in the United States is bringing to steadily increasing numbers of country children educational opportunities comparable with those enjoyed by city youngsters. Motor busses provide transportation for pupils coming long distances. The cost of paying the chauffeurs was an obstacle to the plan in a large number of communities until several groups of school authorities hit on the plan which is now widely prevalent, and for simplicity rivals the experiment of Columbus with the egg. The teachers have learned to drive the busses.